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Tower Views

by Clearway

Daladier's Passing Power

Britain Does a Brake Job

Youth's New Opportunities

¶ **The Pie Story Again**—We kicked the slats out of the bottom of our crib, so to speak, when we first heard this one. But it is still applicable to a number of things. Here's the use Representative Charles L. Gifford, Massachusetts Republican, puts it to in the United States Congress: "You may say," said he, "'Oh, we are in no real danger'; you may vote this $4,000,000,000 in the next two weeks. It reminds me of the little boy who, when his mother said, 'If you eat any more pie, Johnnie, you will bust,' replied: 'All right, hand over the pie and you get out of the way.'" An old story, yes; but a new application—from the ridiculous to the contemplative.

¶ **Farley on Jefferson**—Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley celebrating Jefferson's 195th anniversary, appeals to his fellows to heed the message of Jefferson and "organize—organize thoroughly, move on like an army with banners, keep in step, fight with a fervor worthy of the cause of democracy and humanity." It is not often that a political strategist so clearly delineates his philosophy; so generously shares his recipe with contemporaries.

¶ **France Dictatorship**—The French Parliament adjourns until May 31, after having granted the new Daladier Government virtually dictatorial powers. But there's a time limit on their exercise and a decidedly popular limit on their application. France is still a democracy—a democracy so consciously democratic that it is not afraid to grant transient powers in the name of unity. Perhaps other democracies may profit by studying the technique.

¶ **Britain Uses Mechanics**—Attempting to apply new brake lining to Germany's swiftly revolving wheels, Britain turns to France, Italy and the United States. Here's the way it sizes up: Comes announcement that the Anglo-Italian accord will be signed Saturday; of War Minister Hore-Belisha's aerial tour of inspection of Britain's "lifeline" defenses at Malta, combined with a courtesy call on Il Duce; come also reports in Paris that Prime Minister Chamberlain is about to bring France into the framework of Anglo-Italian friendship; comes an announcement in Parliament that there is a possibility the Government may buy planes from the United States for the Royal Air Force; Paris meanwhile hears reports of an Italo-French commercial agreement; the Commons hears that the British Government is considering loans to China. All of which seems to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain's realistic foreign policy is not neglecting the very real advantage of democratic co-operation as a brake on too speedy pan-Germanization.

¶ **Thirst for Knowledge.** — The Fleming Prize for the outstanding graduate of the Lawrence (Mass.) Evening High School is awarded. It goes to a native of Syria and a mother of three children who, nine years ago, could speak but a few words of English. It went to her out of a class of 150 other students, most of whom were some 15 years her junior, after she had first completed an evening grammar school course, served as associate editor of the school paper, and while two of her three sons were attending day school. It went to her through much burning of midnight oil, many rebuffs, hours of questioning and black despair. The prize, what was it? Oh, some immaterial object. We don't know what. But, wait! The prize? Why, the prize is the individual consciousness of having faced a task and seen it through. Nothing of human fashioning could compete with that!

¶ **Youth's Opportunity**—The Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator addresses an editorial to youth in which it cautions young people against the prevalent notion that human society has been ruined by the bungling of the elders. "No one denies," it points out, "that the rising generation is capable of making a splendid contribution to the world, and none but the foolish would put obstacles in the way of youth's aspirations and vision. But, with all its disadvantages, let us not forget that modern existence has very solid advantages as well. Perhaps it is because life has become too easy, rather than too hard, that so much discontent and complaining is heard." The point is well taken. Problems are no evidence of failure. Often they result from progress. The industrial revolution and technological innovations brought potentials of abundance to mankind and made possible the way to a better economic order. The problems they created, then, are not hardships, but opportunities. In other avenues the rule is the same: progress brings problems, problems offer opportunities. As one accepts the rule, acts on it, he gains the maturity of judgment without which much of his efforts are meaningless. But it's not a matter of human years. Youthful spirits and mature judgment are ageless ingredients.

British Seek U. S. Planes; America Ready to Aid

London Studies Source of Supply in Canada and in American Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—A British Air Ministry mission, it is understood on high authority, is to proceed shortly to America to consult with United States and Canadian authorities on the question of aircraft purchases.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—There is much speculation here today as to how much in the direction of increased international co-operation for defense can be read into the cautious Government statement, made in the House of Commons yesterday by Earl Winterton, Undersecretary for Air, on Britain's endeavor to obtain airplanes from overseas.

Lord Winterton only went so far as to say that the possibility of a supply of aircraft for the Royal Air Force from the United States and Canada was being explored. This, however, is welcomed as pointing the way to new means, whereby now far-separated economic forces might be brought together to the mutual advantage of democratic peoples.

Problem of Defense

One of the chief problems hitherto facing the British Government in its rearmament policy has been how to protect its own airplane factories from hostile attack. This difficulty would so obviously be reduced if manufacturing activity could be transferred to some extent to the other side of the Atlantic that there is a great incentive here to develop whatever possibilities there may be in this direction. Even if American factories may be, to a large extent,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Neutrality Act and Desire to Hide Army Secrets Seen as Hindrance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Tentative surveys made here today disclose that Britain's official expressed desire to obtain military aircraft in the United States can be met, but within certain limitations which may make this source of supply seem of doubtful desirability.

The first limitation is the Neutrality Act. Assuming that it will not be modified, an assumption which is not seriously questioned at this time, Britain will be able to procure planes only during peace time. The supply would be shut off if England officially went to war, unless of course some pretext could be found for non-invocation of the Act as in the case of China.

Military Secrets

The second important limitation is the ban on export of planes involving American military secrets. The only other limitation is the capacity of the American aircraft industry to produce planes according to British specifications.

The net result is that Britain can purchase American planes so long as it is at peace. It can buy American models which are not restricted by the war secrets limitation. It could theoretically have American plants build planes to British design and specification. It could not obtain the most-advanced military designs perfected by the United States Army and Navy, designs which are believed to be substantially superior to any other military aircraft in the world.

There are a number of American factories building military planes

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

British Loans to China Loom But Japan Finds Credit Tight

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The Government "has under consideration" recommendations to British banks that they grant long-term loans to the Chinese Government, the House of Commons was informed today.

Dr. Sun Fo, China's Ambassador-at-Large, who came to Europe to seek financial help for China in her war against Japan, has been in London the last two weeks urging British loans.

D. J. Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told Commons that if British banks approached the Government for permission to lend to China, such requests would be "sympathetically considered." He added that the Chancellory of the Exchequer was considering action to "encourage" the granting of loans. Financial aid to China was recommended by a resolution of the League of Nations Assembly Oct. 5, 1937.

Dr. Sun, whose father, Sun Yat-Sen, was considered founder of the Chinese Republic, recently assured a private meeting of members of Parliament that China was confident of defeating Japan.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While New York and London bankers are said to have been receiving inspiring reports of intended economic progress in China under Japanese auspices, they have shown a marked hesitation over making loans without Washington and Downing Street sanction.

The Japanese program in China is twofold—first the establishment of Japan-dominated Chinese governments, and second the launching of all sorts of economic developments, including the harnessing of the Yellow River. But progress in the first is slow and progress in the second is non-existent, outside the things which have been done in the Peiping-Tientsin area, which is admittedly far from the really important scene for development.

Japanese leaders in China are reluctant to admit it, and perhaps not wholly conscious of it, but the financial pinch upon Japan's program here is extremely hard. It apparently

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Directs Geodetic Survey

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Leo Otis Colbert — J. Monroe Johnson — Daniel Roper

Mr. Colbert, the New Director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Is Greeted by Secretary of Commerce Roper and Assistant Secretary Johnson as He Takes Over His New Duties

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Goes "Fishing": Page 13

America Warned Relief Threatens Living Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—It cost the American people approximately $3,500,000,000 to take care of the Nation's unemployment relief last year, according to a report by Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which will go out to approximately 6,000 members of his organization on Monday next. This amount represents about one-half of the 1937 expenditure for general social services, including health, welfare and education, Mr. Burritt says, adding that such large expenditures are undoubtedly necessary, "and will continue to be necessary until public efforts are concentrated on the task of getting people back to work."

The report comes simultaneously with announcement from Washington that President Roosevelt would seek authorization by Congress of a $4,000,000,000 appropriation for recovery and relief as a part of his plans for ending the economic recession.

Regarded as Threat

Mr. Burritt, whose report is before Barklie Henry, President of the Association, hold that the use of so large a part of the national income for relief may, in the end, "seriously impair the standard of living of all American families," since there are

U. S. Pan-American Policy: Outside Aggressors Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—President Roosevelt today warned that the United States will not permit the peace and independence of the Americas to be endangered "from aggression coming from outside of our hemisphere" in a terse address to the governing board of the Pan American Union, which significantly underlined the increasing concern here over Fascist propaganda activity in Latin America.

The address was broadcast directly to all of Latin America and will be rebroadcast tonight in both Spanish and Portuguese. It followed directly on the heels of a speech in Lima, Peru, yesterday, in which U. S. Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt called on the American nations to present a united front against old world "predatory forces" seeking "new or lost fields to conquer."

It also follows another important expression of American foreign policy in Berlin yesterday by Ambassador Hugh Wilson, who told Nazi Germany in its own capital that its self-contained economic policies can lead only to world anarchy, stressed America's desire for peace, but warned that it would be a grave mistake for any foreign nation to assume that the United States would never go to war.

U. S. Foreign Policy

Taken together, this important trio of foreign policy statements emphasizes the increasing importance attached by American diplomacy to the integrity of the independence of the American hemisphere from European involvements, or European domination of any sort. During recent months as isolationist sentiment has driven U. S. foreign policy farther away from any participation in European affairs it has turned increasingly to Pan Americanism, seeking both to strengten the solidarity of the hemisphere and to mobilize it against increasing ideological encroachments from Europe.

Mr Wilson's speech in Berlin, sounding a note almost identical to that of the first speech made by Joseph P Kennedy when he recently took up his duties as U. S. Ambassador in England, expressed the factual attitude of American opinion toward Europe: namely, that while it would be a mistake to assume that the United States will never fight, American public opinion is concerned primarily with keeping the peace and that it would intervene in Europe only if goaded beyond endurance.

Mr. Steinhardt's address in Lima, a city where Italian propaganda and Italian financial penetration has been particularly aggressive, went farther than any prominent American diplomatic representative yet has to recognize openly and attack Fascist dogma in Latin America.

Roosevelt's Statement

On top of these President Roosevelt rounds out the picture by stating with new emphasis the importance attached here to good relations with Latin America, and adding to this the terse warning that "aggression coming from outside of our hemisphere will not be tolerated."

It adds up together into a more aggressive Pan-American policy, more intensive efforts to link the Americas together for their own defense and as an example of peace to the world, and at least a temporary withdrawal from the type of participation in Europe towards which the country appeared to be headed by the President's famous "quarantine" speech made in Chicago last October.

The President's speech coupled the announcement of determination to resist aggression from abroad with a careful statement of the attitude of the United States to its own neighbors, a statement apparently prepared with great care to provide the basis or underlying principle for the attitude of this Government to Latin America. He said:

"Our ideal is democratic liberty.

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Intimate Message From Washington

Civil Service Reform—Public Wants It, Parties Pledge It, but the Old Plum-Tree Still Bears Heavy Fruit

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 14

The student of American democracy will find the Civil Service reform movement a discouraging exhibit, not so much because improvement is so slow but because it indicates an inability to make popular will effective.

Nobody can doubt that the public wants reform. If not, why have Civil Service pledges appeared in party platforms since Grant's day? But these pledges are chronically repudiated, and although great reforms have come, the reformer still sees his goal deferred. The Senate still has men like McKellar who publicly proclaim their faith in "rotation in office"; and so distinguished a leader as Carter Glass leads a successful revolt against "life tenure" for postmasters, although all students agree that appointment without term is the only hope of a career service.

The public wants Civil Service reform; the parties pledge Civil Service reform; and yet Civil Service reform doesn't come. What is the trouble? It was Garfield's assassination which brought the first Civil Service bill, just as it was Bronson Cutting's passing in an airplane crash that caused the Bureau of Air Commerce to be slipped into Civil Service last month so quietly that few newspapers reported it. But a system of progress that requires the demise of its leaders, can hardly be called efficient.

Reform comes, but it comes so slowly! The Post Office is the perfect example, and the story is worth telling and re-telling. For the first century or so postal jobs were simply political plums. It was the straight Tammany Hall system. John Wanamaker, President Harrison's Postmaster General, replaced 30,000 Cleveland Democrats with Republicans in a year, despite campaign pledges.

Began With Roosevelt 1st

The first spring crocus of reform appeared in Theodore Roosevelt's day. After waiting two terms till Mr. Taft was actually elected he "covered in" Fourth Class Postmasters in 14 states. Mr. Taft in turn waited till a few weeks before the 1912 election, and "covered in" all remaining Fourth Class Postmasters. The Republicans were safe in their jobs, assuming that the executive orders stood.

It is to the lasting credit of Woodrow Wilson that he allowed the Taft order to stand, only changing it in one particular, to require each postmaster affected to take a non-competitive examination, which practically all passed. The precedent was established that has come down to the present and it would be unthinkable now to restore these jobs to spoils.

But the top ranks—First, Second and Third Class Postmasters—were still unprotected. Mr. Wilson went further. First he ordered that nobody should be removed till the end of his four-year term—thus eliminating such wholesale dismissals as occurred under Wanamaker; then, in 1917, he issued a famous executive order requiring that henceforth candidates must pass a competitive Civil Service examination with the top man automatically appointed.

There can be no doubt that the public approved this reform. And yet what happened? President Harding came to office, tore down the order, and restored the old, unabashed spoils system. The Nation was so war-weary, and the swing away from Wilson idealism so profound, that little protest was heard. But the essential difficulty was that the rule had not continued long enough to form one of those binding democratic precedents which are stronger than law. Messrs. Coolidge and Hoover continued the old system, in which the 14,000 top postmasterships are treated as plums. They are dispensed by the local Congressman if he is of the right political faith, if not, then by the Senator or finally by the National Committeeman. That is the "good old system" which Senator McKellar now supports and defends.

Restored by Roosevelt 2nd

In June, 1936—Candidate Landon issued a Civil Service blast. Mr. Roosevelt met it in July by restoring the Wilson executive order. The order is in force today, and new appointees to the 14,000 postmasterships must pass examinations, with the top man automatically appointed. It is round this uncomfortably rigorous order that the fight centers in Congress.

The difficulty with an executive order is that it is all a scratch of the pen; it can be rescinded overnight. In theory, at any rate, Congress now proposes to make the order permanent. But in practice, its substitute statute threatens to wreck the order.

The Ramspeek bill passed last year by the House incorporated most of Mr. Roosevelt's order, but made selection from the three highest in the examination instead of the top man. The Senate version passed this week is a miserable travesty of the order. Senator O'Mahoney had to make too many concessions to the old school McKellar-Carter Glass tradition to secure its enactment.

Some of the worst features of the Senate version may be eliminated in conference with House leaders. If not, Mr. Roosevelt would do better to veto the bill and stick to the order itself.

It is a question of public opinion. Has the precedent of non-partisan appointment been sufficiently established now to prevent repeal? Would national sentiment thwart another Harding? Only if we assume the possibility of another Harding, and another period of public apathy to scandals and maladministration can we admit that the Senate version of the Ramspeck bill is a better hope than veto, and continuation of the existing order.

Free Meals Cafes for the Hungry Poor Are Provided in Will of New York Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—The residuary estate of William Loewenstein, wealthy importer and exporter of leather who passed on last January, will go to the establishment here of cafeterias where the hungry poor, regardless of race, color or creed, may obtain food without cost. Announcement of the bequest was made here today.

Mr. Loewenstein directed that a tablet be placed at the entrance of each cafeteria that will describe his aims. It is addressed to everyone, and says:

"If you are hungry and without money, come in and have a meal as my guest. If you can pay for your food, please stay out."

He directed that the food served in these places should be of good quality only and that all persons who applied for it be treated courteously and no questions asked of them. They should eat as much as they wanted.

Declaring his belief in the practicability of his bequest, Mr. Loewenstein provided, however, that should it not work out well the trust fund he had established for this purpose be transferred at the end of three years and shared by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, the Jewish Philanthropic Societies and the New York City Department of Hospitals. He also left $7,500 to the Jewish Philanthropic Societies and $5,000 each to the National Commission on Prisons and Prison Labor and the New York City Hospitals Department.

The interest in his business, founded 45 years ago, was left to his brother, Herman Loewenstein, and numerous bequests were made to nieces, nephews and employees.

The value of the estate has not been determined.

President Asks Aid Of Entire Country To Bring Recovery

In Message to Congress He Outlines $6,662,000,000 Program, Some Recoverable, Some Merely Extension of Credit—Help for Little Business

Bulk of Actual Spending Will Come Under Regular New Deal Channels

Blames Overproduction in 1936 for Present Recession and Cites Legislative Record to Disprove Charges That Executive Meddling Caused It by Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—In an eagerly awaited Message to Congress, in which he appeals in conciliatory terms for a united national recovery effort, President Roosevelt today proposed a program which in spending, lending, and the provision of general monetary credit would rise, if utilized to its maximum, to $6,662,000,000.

This sum is not the total of new spending, not the amount that will ultimately be added to the national debt, but the amount which in various diverse categories will be added to the general recovery drive, for which the President asks "a united . . . spiritual purpose" based on a self-restrained disavowal of falsehood, bitterness, and hate.

The total out-of-pocket spending, the sum that may be added to the national debt until balanced by taxation, if today's recommendations are carried through, is conservatively set at between $2,600,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

Here is the program:

Spending:	
Work relief (WPA)	$1,250,000,000
Farm security adm.	75,000,000
National youth adm.	75,000,000
Additional CCC	50,000,000
Public works adm.	450,000,000
Flood control	37,000,000
Addition. highways	100,000,000
Addition. public bldgs.	25,000,000
	$2,062,000,000
Lending:	
RFC small business (potential maximum)	$1,500,000,000
U. S. housing authority	300,000,000
PWA	550,000,000
Farm security adm.	100,000,000
	$2,450,000,000
Credit:	
Desterilized gold	$1,400,000,000
Lower reserve requirem'ts	750,000,000
	$2,150,000,000

These three totals together make $6,662,000,000.

Not all of this money is out-of-pocket to taxpayers. Nor is all of it new. The third category, credit, derives from purely "monetary manipulation" to increase bank reservoirs—already regarded as pretty full. The second category, lending, may be in large part recoverable, and may not all be lent.

But the important thing is to determine how much of the money is new spending, and how much of it is likely to have an immediate eco-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

Text of President Roosevelt's message: Page 6.

Frenchmen See No Great Risks In Decree-Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 14—Adjournment of Parliament until May 31, after granting the new French Government extensive decree power, leaves Premier Edouard Daladier free to exercise, uncontrolled by the Legislature, almost dictatorial authority.

In an atmosphere of optimism, aroused in France by the virtually unanimous vote of the Chamber and Senate, the potential significance of this procedure has escaped attention. Most Frenchmen today would confirm M. Daladier's statement to the Senators yesterday that new hope has taken root in France and this brighter outlook, arising from prospects of greater political unity, tends for the moment to obscure more fundamental problems.

Yet it is clear that by turning over to the Executive the essential prerogative of making laws and especially of regulating the finances of the nation, Parliament has implicitly admitted the inability of French democratic institutions to meet the challenge of these difficult days.

German Example Cited

There are even some observers who recall that the German Republic's decline and demise began by this same process of delegating Parliamentary authority to an Executive Government. They ask whether France is now started down the same path.

The answer of most Frenchmen to this question is a calm one.

They point out that there is nothing very new in this decree business. Premier Raymond Poincare

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Royal Maundy Gifts for 86

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Lord High Almoner, distributed the Royal Maundy money today to 43 aged poor men and an equal number of aged women in a centuries-old ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent and Princess Helena Victoria, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, represented the Royal Family at the ritual, which dates back to the reign of Edward III, in the fourteenth century. It was discontinued for 200 years, then revived by King George V.

Thirty-five shillings goes to each woman and 45 shillings to each man.

Each recipient of the Royal gifts, traditionally given out on Maundy Thursday, the Thursday before Easter, also gets:

A red purse "containing each £1 in gold, representing part of the Maundy, and £1.10 in lieu of provisions, formerly given in kind."

A white purse "containing as many pence as the King is years of age—42 pence this year—and given in silver pennies, twopences, threepences and fourpences." The coins are specially minted for the occasion.

The ceremony now omits the washing of the feet of the poor, last performed by James II in 1658.

Canada to Present Unlimited Number At Royal Courts

OTTAWA, April 14 (CP)—Decision of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to reduce American presentations at the Courts held in London each spring will not materially affect Canadians planning to make a formal curtsey to the King and Queen, it was stated yesterday by officials in the Department of External Affairs.

There are no limitations on the number of Canadians wishing to attend the Royal Court functions or provisions regarding their social status.

Application is made to High Commissioner Vincent Massey in London and the presentee is formally introduced by Mrs. Massey. Precedence in presentation of the general public depends largely on the time of arrival in the streams of traffic at Buckingham Palace.

Last year 92 Canadians were presented, greatly outnumbering former years, due to the large numbers in London to attend the Coronation.

This year's formal Court presentations will take place in Buckingham Palace on May 11 and 12 and July 6 and 7. In addition, two "presentation parties" on May 25 and July 12 with 80 guests attending will provide opportunity for more white-feathered, court-trained guests to make formal bows to Royalty.

ICC Denies Plea Of Railroads For Boost in Fares

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied today an application by the eastern railroads for permission to increase passenger coach fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile.

The Commission in its order said it found the proposed increase not justified.

Railroads had estimated the half cent increase would have added $30,000,000 to their revenues.

The eastern territory in which the increase was sought is bounded on the west by Lake Michigan, Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill. From Cairo the southern boundary of the territory follows the Ohio River to Huntington, W. Va., then extends eastward to the Norfolk, Va., area.

The passenger fare application originally was part of a request by the carriers for a 15 per cent freight rate increase to bolster dwindling rail revenues and relieve financial distress.

Last month the I. C. C. granted freight rate boosts which, it is estimated, will return $175,000,000 additional annually. Since then President Roosevelt has been seeking other means of aiding the carriers and only this week put the problem up to Congress.

The 11-man Commission divided six to five in its decision. The dissenters were Joseph B. Eastman, Frank McManamy, Charles D. Mahaffie, Carroll Miller and John Rogers.

In the Boston Section:

Federal judge rules Federal National case be settled out of court.

Men over 45 have best industrial safety record, says Chairman of State Accident Board.

Hurley defeat on Jakmauh appointment seen having great political significance.

Harvard traffic school goes to Yale.

and News From All New England in the

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Churches Told to Halt Drift Of World to Dictatorships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The churches have the "solemn task of helping to arrest the drift towards power politics."

This assignment of the role of organized religion in a world troubled by various political trends, was given by the Rev. Samuel W. Hughes, General Secretary of the National Free Church Council, in connection with the forty-ninth annual assembly of that body which met at Bournemouth, England, recently.

Yet the manner in which the Rev. Mr. Hughes would have the church fulfill its mission was far from a belligerent one. He recalled the medieval maxim—dating from the days of the Calvinistic reformer, Theodore de Beza, that the function of the church is like that of the anvil. It suffers blows but does not inflict them. Yet it has worn out many hammers!

Similarly, blows that have been struck against Christianity in the suppression of free thought in religion in totalitarian countries, he implied, may ultimately strike the givers of them harder than those at whom they have been aimed.

Dr. Sidney Malcolm Berry, Secretary of the Congregational Union, speaking in Bournemouth on the eve of the opening of the assembly, challenged dictatorships further.

"If in any system of government," Dr. Berry said ,"you throttle liberty and substitute for it any kind of autocracy or dictatorship, you have an atmosphere in which our churches simply cannot breathe.

Foe of Dictatorship

"So let us confess it now, while it is still quite safe to confess it, that in that fundamental matter we are the undying foes of every kind of dictatorship of every shape or color, whether it be black, brown, or red.

"For we all know that if liberty perished under the aegis of any of these systems, we should perish with it."

The presidential address at the Bournemouth assembly was given by the Rev. John Daniel Jones. It included an appeal for closer unity within the church in face of difficulties and dangers confronting it.

"I am not suggesting," the Rev. Mr. Jones said, "that we should at once sink our differences and come together with one high ecclesiastical organization. There are certain truths which have been committed to us to keep and we dare not sacrifice them.

Bar to Separation

"But this I will say—that nothing but the conviction that we hold something that is an essential part of the Gospel and which would be obscured or sacrificed if we ceased to be—nothing but that justifies separation. Separation for any other cause is schism, and schism is sin.

"I am proud of my denomination. I have tried for nearly 50 years to serve it—but much though I love my church I would let the name go if thereby I could help in the creation of a United Free Church of England."

Nathaniel Micklem also spoke of the need for unity. He dealt too with suppression of church followers in Germany.

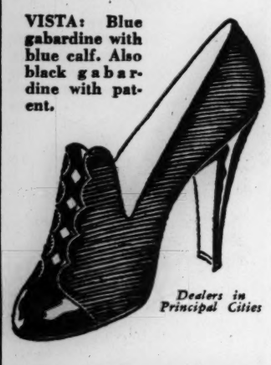
"It is not too much to say," he said, "that in Germany today the Government with all power in its hands and with ruthlessness in its heart regards any convinced and uncompromising Christian as a traitor at heart or to be suspected of high treason."

Hurrah for the...

breeze and the blue

It sails off with Spring honors. Puts a sprightly sparkle in your suit or print.

VISTA: Blue gabardine with blue calf. Also black gabardine with patent.



Dealers in Principal Cities

WALK-OVER

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Campello, Brockton, Mass.

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Country Soup Is a Meal in Itself

22 OUNCES

11c

VEGETABLE—PEA BEAN—TOMATO

When "soup's on" in the country, the soup must be full-bodied, full-flavored — a meal in itself.

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Wonders of Research: Electrons Bump

© Harris & Ewing

Perpetual Current

Dr. F. B. Silsbee (Left) and Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, Experiment With Electricity at 450 Degrees Below Zero Temperature

Physicists work to find out why electric current takes on unusual behavior at extremely low temperature—Newton's ideas about gravitation disputed as perhaps not having universal application

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At temperatures near absolute zero, achieved by cooling a small chamber to 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit with liquid helium, a peculiar electrical phenomenon takes place. An electrical current once started in a closed circuit will continue to flow like a dog chasing its tail, even though the source of the current is cut off.

Physicists have known this for some time, but they are still at work attempting to find out why. A few experimenters, of whom Prof. E. C. Schrodinger of Oxford University is one, hold that there are not only two kinds of currents, displacement current and conduction current, but a third type, a "supracurrent," active only at very low temperatures.

A clearer insight into just what electrical current is constitutes the work of Bureau of Standards researchers, reported in the current Journal of Research. Dr. F. B. Silsbee, Dr. F. G. Brickwedde and Dr. R. B. Scott introduced electric current into the cold chamber through tin wire only nine-thousandths of an inch thick, and about five feet long. They found that the current could be extinguished virtually instantaneously by introducing a magnetic field around the wire; and therefore they reason that the current is associated exclusively with electrons, the lightest weight particles of matter. Current is apparently produced only where such particles are in motion.

According to Dr. Silsbee, the current which flowed through the tin wire was very small. Another source was used to establish the magnetic field. Whenever this field was turned on, the current in the wire ceased to exist. Millions of times each second the field was turned on and off, which showed that the current was carried only by extremely small particles, because the magnet worked too fast to affect heavier kinds. Apparently the magnetism caused the spiraling particles to bump into each other, which spelled the disappearance of electrical energy through conversion into the heat of friction.

Caruso Recording 'Re-Created' With 'Modern' Orchestrations

Review of Recordings

Wagner in his most "purple" mood, the "Prelude and Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," and a modern reissue, one of the "re-creations" of Caruso's records, Rameux's "The Palms," and Franck's "La Procession," constitute the seasonal releases of Victor for Easter.

"Parsifal" is a long and often wearisome work written in Wagner's sunset, but the four records in this album capture the principal themes. One is always amazed at Caruso's vocal powers, which could not be hidden even by the limitations of acoustical recording. The modern orchestral accompaniment gives the songs a surprisingly new touch.

Orchestral

Bach: Concerto in C major, played by Artur and Karl Ulrich Schnabel, pianists, with London Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. Three Victor records in album. Excellent Bach played with such feeling and unanimity by the Schnabels that they sound as one.

Mozart: Serenade—Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, played by the Pro Arte Quartet. Two Victor records in album. One of the releases of the Society of New Friends of Music. The playing of the work in its original form loses nothing in effectiveness, though there will be many who prefer the work in its expanded form for string orchestra.

Gade: Jalousie (Jealousy), and DeFalla: Ritual Dance of Fire—El Amor Brujo, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. A timely release of two very popular items from the Boston season which is to start shortly. The Fire Dance sounds more effective in its piano version.

Instrumental

Dinicu-Heifetz: Hora Staccato, and Korngold: Holzapfel und Schlehwein—Wild Apple and Sloe Wine, played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with Árpád Sandor at the piano. Light and delicate encores played with Mr. Heifetz's usual care.

Schubert: Ländler, Nos. 1 to 12, played by Alfred Cortot, pianist. Victor record. These are the native country waltz melodies which preceded the more sophisticated waltzes of Strauss, played with poetic feeling by Mr. Cortot.

Rachmaninoff: Prelude in C Sharp minor, and **Schubert: Minuet and Trio—Fantasia Sonata in G major,** played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Victor record. Mr. Rubinstein turns in a superlative interpretation of the familiar Prelude, resisting all tendency to bang and making one feel that this is the first time he has heard it: also an excellent reading of some familiar Schubert.

Vocal

Bizet: Carmen—Je Dis Que Rien Ne M'Epouvante (Micaela's Air), and **Gounod: Romeo and Juliet—Juliet's Waltz Song,** sung by Eide Norena, soprano, of L'Opéra, and orchestra conducted by Piero Coppola, Victor record. Outstanding interpretations of familiar arias by Mme. Norena. The amusing part of this disk is the reversed labels, evidently a manufacturing error.

Puccini: La Bohème—Che Gelida Manina (Your Tiny Hand Is Frozen), and **Gounod: Faust: Salve, Dimora, Casta e Pura (All Hail, Thou Dwelling Pure and Lowly),** sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Gigli is well heard as usual in these very familiar opera arias.

Children's Records

French Folks Songs for Children, sung by Louis Chartier, baritone, with orchestra. Three Decca records in album. This attractive little red, white, and blue album is amusing not only to children but also to grownups, and contains all the old favorites such as "In the Moonlight," "The Bridge of Avignon," "Frere Jacques," "Cadet Roussello," and "The Crow and the Fox."

Popular

Sweet swing has now arrived with a bang and most of Victor and Decca's current releases reflect this trend. The only "out and out" swinging is an English importation done by the "cats" (swing players) in Ambrose's Orchestra, for Decca. Danny Pole's Swing Stars, in "More Than Somewhat" and Bob Crosby's Orchestra, for Decca, in "Do Ye Ken John Peel?" in the popular vogue of swinging Scottish songs.

The current issues are as follows:

Victor

The Perfect Song: Down by the Old Mill Stream—Waltz. Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Bewildered; Jezebel—from "Jezebel." Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

I Love to Whistle—"Mad About Music"; Florida Flo. Fats Waller's Rhythm-voc.

Comin' Through the Rye; I Never Knew. Tommy Dorsey's Orch.

Lost and Found; You Went to My Head. Fats Waller's Rhythm.

It Was a Lover and His Lass-vocadance—Shakespeare's "As You Like It"; Dark Eyes-vocadance. Maxine Sullivan; Claude Thornhill's Orchestra.

Sophisticated Swing; Down Stream. Bunny Berigan's Orch.

Decca

Sympathy—"Firefly"; Can I Forget You?—"High, Wide and Handsome." Richard Tauber, tenor.

You Shall Reap What You Sow; Happy Today, Sad Tomorrow. Lil Armstrong's Swing Orch.

Shadows on the Moon—"Girl of Golden West"; Who Are We to Say? Ruby Newman's Orch.

Girl of the Golden West, from "Girl of the Golden West"; Bewildered. Ruby Newman's Orch.

Blue Murder; More Than Somewhat. Danny Polo's Swing Stars.

Sissy, M. Herth, organ; Willie Smith, piano; O'Neil Spencer, drums. Jazz Me Blues. Milt Herth, organ.

Do Ye Ken John Peel?; Grand Terrace Rhythm-D Natural Blues. Bob Crosby's Orch.

Ti-Pi-Tin; Where Have We Met Before? Andrews Sisters; swing orch.

The Old Apple Tree—"Swing Your Lady"; I Can't Stand Sittin' in a Cell. Frank Crumit; Al Duffy Four.

A Shack in the Back of the Hills; Swingin' in the Corn—"Radio City Revels." Ted Weems's Orch.

Good Night, Sweet Dreams, Good Night; What Are You Doing the Rest of Your Life? Ted Weems's Orch.

Radiophone Ties Hawaii to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Further shortening of vast Pacific distances has been accomplished by establishment of radiophone service between Hawaii and Japan.

Although established primarily for the convenience and benefit of Hawaii's numerous residents of Japanese ancestry, the service is regarded as a great advantage to commercial and private interests in the islands. It is regarded as a further improvement of Hawaii's effectiveness as a "bridge of understanding" in the Pacific.

After approximately a year's careful planning through the co-operation of the Mutual Telephone Company of Honolulu, Radio Commuications of America and the Government-controlled Japanese telephone system, the radiophone service was inaugurated March 24.

First conversations included an exchange of greeting between Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, and Joseph B. Poindexter, Governor of Hawaii.

Speaking clearly as though he were within Honolulu instead of 3,700 miles away in Tokyo, Mr. Grew told the Governor he believed the new service "is going to be a very important link in American-Japanese relations."

It is the hope of the Mutual Telephone Company that a similar service will soon connect Honolulu with Manila and that other capitals and countries rimming the Pacific may be brought into telephonic communication with the islands. Cost of a three-minute call from Honolulu to Japan is $15.

Fairs' Drainage System

Twenty miles of redwood pipe have been installed for the drainage system on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Tangy Cocktails—
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Sky Scannings: Apple Law

The "law" Newton supposedly evolved from a falling apple has been challenged in Nature, the English weekly magazine of natural science, by George W. Todd of King's College.

According to an Associated Press report, Newton's law says that gravitation is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. But that is true only for certain parts of the solar system, says Mr. Todd, where Newton's law may be a "special case." He bases his findings on two puzzling facts about our solar system:

1. Bode's law, which says that if one planet's distance from the sun were four units, the next would be eight and the next 16, etc.

2. Kepler's law, which says that if one multiplies a planet's distance from the sun twice by itself, the result is the same number as multiplying the planet's time for circling the sun once by itself.

Mr. Todd says Kepler's law may apply only to planets at Bode's law distances from the sun. In which case Newton's law applies only to those distances also, and gravitation may very well be different elsewhere.

Making a Driveway

As car owners master frost-heaved driveways once more, the question of how to fix them so they won't turn into mud holes next spring, puts in appearance. The questions asked an overworked natural science reporter on this problem—How much clearance should I allow for a turn? How steep an incline is safe? How can I prevent washing away of gravel? Why did my retaining wall topple?—prompted us to see what Washington had to offer on the subject.

The answer is—Miscellaneous Publication number 272 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on "Construction of Private Driveways." This new publication is free.

Cutting the Right Tree

Weighty decisions are also being made in the woodlot and home park this spring, as winter-tied, sometime woodchoppers get out the spring axe and decide the fate of lumber-minded trees. "To be or not to be," that's the question, balanced today on the sharp edge of many an axe.

Here's another tip offered by executives of the Civilian Conservation Corps—if you have to choose your firewood from trees that grew as sprouts from the base of old hardwood stumps, or trees that came from seedlings, pick the sprouts, for of the two types the seedlings make the better future trees. Sprouts are almost sure to decay eventually at the base; and while they may be vigorous growers, the weakness is greatest when the tree is 20 to 30 years old—just the time it should be growing into marketable lumber.

Prehistoric England

How busy British archaeologists have been during the last five years is shown in an exhibition at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London, where objects ranging in age from 5,000 to 35,000 years are on display.

The oldest relics are flint tools of English upper Aurignacian culture of 35,000 B. C., found in excavations on the cliff at Willoughton in Lincolnshire. The Pine Hole Cave in Derbyshire has yielded deposits giving evidence of two phases of glacial events.

Cardenas Refuses British Demand To Return Seized Oil

MEXICO, D. F., April 14 (AP)—In vigorous but polite language Mexico told Great Britain that the expropriated properties of Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) Oil Company would not be returned, in a note made public today.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies immediately stood behind President Cardenas, following the firm reply. The Chamber of Deputies gave a vote of confidence to the President, while the Senate, after several Senators had attacked the British protest, adopted a resolution expressing "surprise" at Britain's attitude.

The text of the note, delivered to the British Ambassador yesterday and made public today, disclosed that the Mexican Government refused to admit Britain's right to make diplomatic representations in behalf of the company. The British Government had demanded that the properties be returned.

"Even on the assumption that numerous British investors are very much interested in the situation in which the company finds itself," the note said, "the latter is a Mexican enterprise and therefore defense of its interests does not appertain to a foreign state."

There was no immediate indication of what further steps Britain might take.

In view of the Monroe Doctrine, the use of force obviously is out of the question, but observers thought London might lend support to the efforts of the 17 American and British companies, whose properties taken, to close world markets to Mexican oil—something they have thus far succeeded in doing.

The Mexican note re-asserted the Government's intention to pay indemnification and declared "the Republic's capacity to pay is a real and certain fact."

"There is a universally accepted principle of international law," it continued, "which attributes to all sovereign and independent countries the right to expropriate in the public interest with payment of adequate compensation; moreover, this principle has been considered and held to mean that the grounds of public interest may be determined by every state at its own discretion."

In reply to Britain's charge that the Federal Labor Board award, which led to the expropriation, and the Supreme Court ruling upholding the award were unjust, the Mexican Government said:

"Both the award and the judgment in question were rendered in strict conformity with the laws of the Republic of Mexico."

In the Senate, meeting in an extraordinary session to consider matters relating to expropriation, Senator Antonio Romero declared the British note "seems to have been written by capitalism and not by the British Government."

Morning papers' editorial comment appeared to take for granted a rejection of the British demands. Excelsior's was typical:

"The British note leaves an impression of astonishment because of the simplicity of its arguments, their inconsistency, and lack of knowledge of Mexican laws."

Niemöller Called Symbol of Captive Church in Germany

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—A "call to arms," in which the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller was pictured as a symbol of the "Church of Jesus Christ in Germany in Captivity," was circulated to German Protestant circles.

[Dr. Niemöller, militant opponent of National Socialist influence in the church, was convicted after long imprisonment of misusing his church, freed and then confined to a concentration camp.]

"What does this situation (Dr. Niemöller's incarceration) demand of us?" the letter asks.

"It demands that we must realize that Martin Niemöller is not sitting in the concentration camp of Sachenhausen merely as an individual, but that in his person the entire confessional church and all who are fighting for the freedom of the Gospel in Germany have been thrown into imprisonment. . . .

"It demands that, wherever we are, we do not keep silence like dumb dogs, but speak as God has commanded us and fight for the freedom of His church and for the prestige of the Gospel in Germany."

Private Fliers Get Federal Assistance

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Private fliers, after spending years as the forgotten men of aviation, soon will have what Dennis Sullivan, new Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, terms "a friend at court."

Mr. Sullivan, who will take charge of the Bureau Saturday, will establish a private flying section. It will have an advisory committee of 20 members.

There are 17,681 licensed pilots in the country, of whom half hold private certificates and 1,064 have scheduled air transport ratings. Last month there were 37,860 active student pilots.

Economy Seen for Argentina But Budget Estimates Soar

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 14 (AP)—The Conservative Government Coalition today is assured its first working majority in Congress since 1936 when it lost control of the Chamber of Deputies.

Completion of vote tabulation from elections held during recent weeks showed the Government of President Ortiz won control of 81 of the 157 Chamber seats.

The Union Civica Radical with 64 seats was the largest opposition party and the Socialists next with only five.

The Government's Senate majority was much wider, controlling 22 of the 29 seats.

It was believed President Ortiz would obtain ample Parliamentary backing for an economy program which he has announced.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Although Roberto M. Ortiz, new President of Argentina, has gone on record in favor of budgetary retrenchment, because of the prospect of less prosperity in coming months, the 1938 estimates provide for the heaviest expenditure in Argentine history. There are calculated expenses of 944,000,000 pesos, more than 100,000,000 above the amount for 1937.

Proponents of the budget assume that a balance will be effected, and they have estimated receipts on this assumption, but it is possible to challenge their belief in view of the agricultural situation, which is not so satisfactory as last year. The Finance Ministry, however, is convinced that the momentum of prosperous 1937 will carry the country a long way through the current year. This reasoning allows for continued high import receipts, as last year's money continues to be spent, and the brisk internal trade.

It is noteworthy that the increased expenditure occurs despite a reduction of 46,000,000 in the public debt service. Soaring costs of administration are due—as is almost universally the case in South America—to larger appropriations for national defense, expanded social services, public works and more State employees. There are numerous, loud, and influential critics of this bureaucratic trend, but it is significant that they can make no impression. Increased State intervention in business and social activities is apparently irresistible.

Argentine Army and Navy expenditures are up each by 10,000,200, the respective totals being 95,000,000 and 68,000,000. It is interesting, also, to note that each service is allowed approximately the same amount, 8,000,000, for the purchase of new units and equipment. On the other hand, it is only fair to observe that the allowance for the National Council of Education, the second highest item in the budget, is increased by 16,000,000. The total is 131, which, added to the 102,000,000, the aggregate for the combined Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, indicates that Argentina is investing a substantial amount of its enhanced income in the education of future citizens.

The budgetary record in recent years is illuminating. Commencing with 1930, there was a deficit for that year of 215,000,000. The deficits continued, through not at such a high rate, during the following three years. The amounts were: 1931, 105,000,000; 1932, 27,000,000 and 1933, 20,000,000. By 1934 vigorous and efficient management of national finances had achieved virtual equilibrium. In 1935 a surplus was recorded, a big one of 27,000,000 millions; and the satisfactory trend was continued during 1936 and 1937, though the actual figures were lower. The last surplus was nearly 3,000,000 pesos.

Since the beginning of the year there has been a substantial decline in the foreign value of the peso, causing some uneasiness in the Anglo-American-Argentine commercial triangle. The Government, through the Central Bank, is responsible for exchange policy, so long, of course, as foreign trade remains at a reasonable level. There has been considerable criticism of the withdrawal of support for the peso, especially at a time when the country is still speculating on the losses occasioned by the drought; but Argentina is deemed too stable and prosperous to be adversely affected to any great extent by whimsicalities of government policy.

Oregon Schools Study Dangers In Alcohol Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Students in this city's public schools, especially the high schools, are adding to their curricular study the problems brought about through the use of alcohol and narcotics. An educational program pointing out the ills attending the use of these destructive items is filling a portion of each student's time, acording to Silas Gaiser, Superintendent of Schools.

"Since the repeal of the prohibition amendment," Mr. Gaiser said, "and the increased use of the automobile, too, the schools have placed special emphasis upon the use of alcohol as related to problems of safety on the highway. We attempt to show facts and figures illustrating the dangers involved in the use of alcohol in connection with the high-speed way of living."

One problem that has recently entered the field of education is that dealing with marijuana, Mr. Gaiser said. With no warning, the weed has appeared in Oregon and is apparently being grown commercially in small plots in the State. Several instances have been found where attempts have been made to sell the drug, obtained from this weed, to schoolchildren. For that reason an extensive program of education has been inaugurated to instruct all students in the characteristics of this drug and its habit-forming propensities.

Humane Association Gets Albany Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—An Albany mansion, home of Col. and Mrs. Gorham Rice, has been purchased as the permanent national headquarters of the American Humane Association. While title has not been passed, the purchase has had the approval of Sydney H. Coleman, National President of the Association.

Eric H. Hansen, General Manager of the Association, said the building would become a memorial to the late Dr. William O. Stillman, prominent Albany physician who headed the Association for 20 years.

Colonel Rice retired recently as President of the State Civil Service Commission. Formerly he was head of the United States Civil Service Department.

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French Reinforce Andorra Republic As Franco Nears

ANDORRA, April 14 (AP) — The ancient Republic of Andorra came under strict French military rule last night as a precaution against the approaching Spanish Insurgent Army in northeastern Spain.

French army trucks, with snowplows hitched to their radiators, drove through the last mile of the snowbound highway into Andorra from France to permit the entry of troops for reinforcements.

Andorra's "Dictator," Col. René Baulard, who was appointed Commissioner Extraordinary of the Andorran Valley by its co-Princes —the President of France and the Bishop of Burgel—wielded military power at the head of 100 mobile guardsmen.

He said France would protect the Andorran frontier against any incursion by the Spanish Insurgents.

The Army trucks, smashing through the snow and ice in Casa Pass, 7,000 feet high, opened the road into Andorra a month earlier than usual.

Andorran peasants, unaware that Frenchmen were digging them out, gazed in amazement as the first automobiles filled with food supplies came through.

Colonel Baulard, who has been in Andorra for 18 months in command of a small mobile border patrol, said that during the winter an average of 100 Spanish refugees a day flocked into Andorra, including many militiamen, all of whom were evacuated into France.

About 2,000 Spanish civilians have been living in Andorra waiting for the war to end, while a large number of refugees are awaiting an opportunity to cross into France.

Insurgents Advance

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Border), April 14 (AP)—Insurgent forces under Gen. Miguel Aranda today captured the village of La Jana, bringing the advance guard of their southern wing within nine airline miles of the Mediterranean Coast.

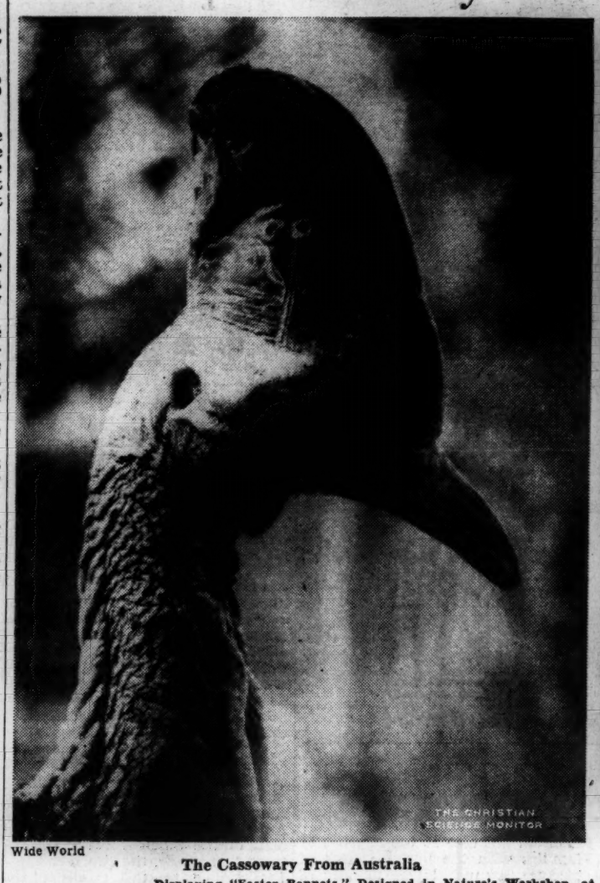
La Jana is on the road between San Mateo, which fell to the Insurgents earlier today, and the coastal city of Vinaroz, objective of the right wing of Gen. Francisco Franco's eastern drive to cut Government Spain in two.

The Insurgent command at Irun reported another victory 50 miles further north, reporting that a "large force" of Government miltia was surrounded east of Gandesa, freeing that sector from Government pressure.

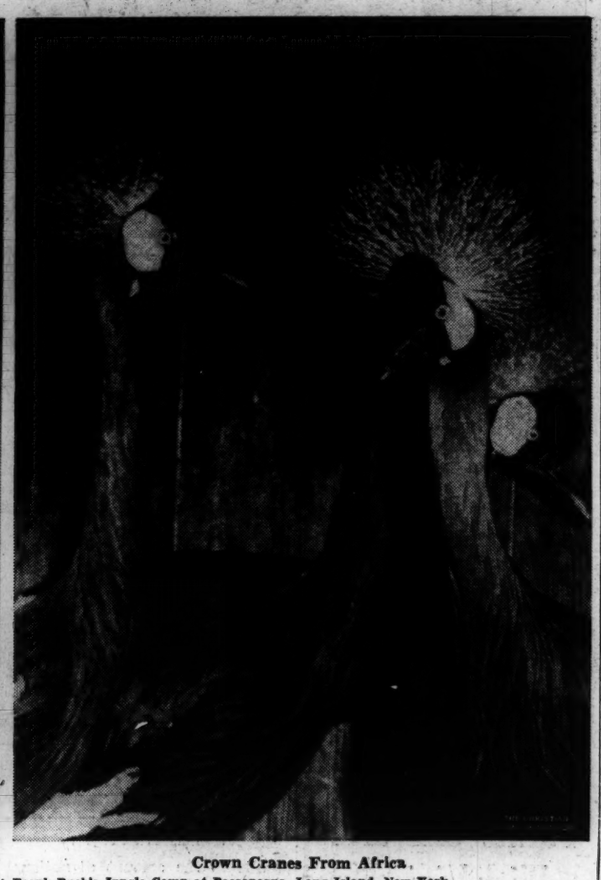
Dispatches from Andorra, tiny republic wedged between the Pyrenees borders of France and Spain, said an Insurgent column driving northward on the road from Lerida had reached the village of Tor, only three miles from the junction of Andorra's western boundary and the French border.

This column apparently had its base at Sort, captured yesterday. This battle area is roughly 90 miles northwest of Barcelona, the Government capital.

'Millinery' That Won't Come Off



The Cassowary From Australia



Crown Cranes From Africa

Wide World

Displaying "Easter Bonnets," Designed in Nature's Workshop, at Frank Buck's Jungle Camp at Passapequa, Long Island, New York

Rumania Bans Foreign Money For Newspapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 14 —This Government in its efforts to exercise a stricter control over public life and over all channels for the expression or formation of public opinion has decreed a drastic new press law forbidding editors and publishers to receive money from foreign sources.

Owners and publishers of newspapers must be Rumanian citizens and the stock of newspaper publishing companies may be owned only by Rumanian citizens. Accounts of newspapers are to be subject to constant control by the Government and the only foreign money that may be received is in payment for advertisements at standard rates.

Furthermore, in the future, papers or weekly magazines cannot be founded by individuals but only by stock companies. No paper or journalist may receive money from so-called "secret funds" of the Government or private institutions. The purpose of this law is, first, to prevent foreign countries from carrying an propaganda in Rumania—Germany is alleged to have acquired some 70 newspapers here last year—and, second, to prevent any group or former political party in the country from publishing a paper.

By these means the Government hopes to keep Rumania from becoming an arena of pro-German or anti-German agitation. The new measure may also serve to diminish blackmail. It is notorious that some Rumanian editors have grown rich by coercing rich persons into giving them large sums on pain of publishing scandals or other disagreeable items about them. Perhaps that will not be so easy in the future.

The main aim of the law, however, is to keep the press free from all external or internal pressure of which the regime disapproves.

The Hungarian Government is understood to be contemplating a similar drastic measure for control of the press.

Canada Explores Pulp Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—To solve the key problem of its economy, British Columbia will seek new markets to absorb its future supplies of timber when its fine virgin forests of Douglas fir have been cut. Alarmed at the announcement of expert foresters that the available supply of fir saw timber will be exhausted in 10 or 12 years, the Provincial Government will call in the best experts of America to devise plans for using other varieties of wood and the small fir trees now growing on logged-off lands.

W. J. Asselstine, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said he would approach the problem from two angles—the development of processes for using these so-called inferior woods and the development of markets to absorb them.

British Columbia, he said, is the best area in the world for growing pulping timber and yet this industry has lagged far behind that in other countries, and especially behind that in the adjoining States. As the whole business structure of British Columbia depends more on forests than on any other resource, Mr. Asselstine said it was essential that this Province should enter the pulping industries in a large way in order to take up the slack when the sawmill industry necessarily contracts.

Perpetual supplies of pulpwood are available here, both in the stands of virgin hemlock and spruce and in the second growth of other varieties, Mr. Asselstine stated. The Federal Government's technical forestry staffs and laboratories will be available to the Provincial Government in its new studies, while the Federal Trade and Commerce Department will co-operate in searching out markets for pulp and fir wood products not made here now.

British-Italian Accord Drafted

ROME, April 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that the Anglo-Italian accord will be signed Saturday, April 16, at the Chigi Palace by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador.

Drafting of the accord was completed today. It was read to Premier Mussolini, Lord Perth, and Count Ciano in a final conference, concluding a long series, in the Duce's office. The Ambassador and Foreign Minister have met more than a dozen times to work out details of the pact.

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Some sections of the British press predicted with little qualification that French Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet would meet shortly with British Prime Minister Chamberlain and the Foreign Minister, Viscount Halifax, for a wide-range discussion of Anglo-French policy.

In Paris is was said that the British Prime Minister was waiting only for the end of France's series of internal political upheavals before starting talks intended to bring France into the Anglo-Italian friendship pact to be signed soon.

The report also was current that France and Italy were to negotiate a commercial agreement, with France recognizing the Ethiopian conquest by accrediting an Ambassador to the King of Italy as Emperor.

Pierre Etienne Flandin, Former Premier and Foreign Minister who has urged that France follow Britain's lead in negotiating with Italy, was being prominently mentioned for the Ambassador's post in Rome.

Meanwhile, Leslie Hore-Belisha, the British War Minister, took off from Hendon airdrome today on a trip that will take him to see the military defenses of Malta and talk with Premier Mussolini.

The War Minister is due to see Signor Mussolini April 23—about a fortnight before Herr Hitler does. Mr. Hore-Belisha will inspect Malta's defenses beginning Saturday.

Toronto Streamlines Trams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Purchase of 140 streamlined street cars for the City's publicly-owned street railway system, at a cost of approximately $3,000,000, for delivery commencing next August, has been announced by William C. McBrien, Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission. The cars, which will be manufactured by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, will be purchased out of replacement reserves of the Commission, and no financial aid will be required from the City.

The cars will be the latest type, known to the street railway industry as the American Transit Association Presidents' Conference Committee Car. It is the result of an expenditure of almost $1,000,000 in research, commenced in 1930, taking five years to devise and two years to perfect the car. During the last two years more than 800 cars of this type have been produced and put into operation in large United States cities, the first being bought for the Brooklyn, N. Y., street railway system.

The one-man cars are quick, quiet, will seat 54 passengers, and will be heated and ventilated electrically. Not fitted for trailers, they are three tons lighter than present cars in use here, and will be practically noiseless due to rubber "springs" and rubber - encased - in - metal wheels. Each car is equipped with four motors supplying 220 horsepower and can break from standing position with speed and smoothness.

The cars will be on display in August at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Parts will be brought from the United States, but the Canadian Government has agreed to admit them duty free.

Montreal Buys Busses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Montreal Tramways Company is spending $400,000 on the purchase of 35 busses this year. Ten have already been delivered. The new busses are of the most modern type.

This expenditure for busses will be apart from the $1,000,000 works plan to be undertaken by the Tramways Company for the current year.

Rotary Ignores Border In Forming Latest Club

LEWISTON, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—Formation of the only Rotary Club in the Western Hemisphere to cross international boundaries was completed last night.

The new club takes in business men in Lewiston, N. Y., and Queenston, Ontario, on opposite sides of the Canadian border. George C. Dworshak, Lewiston, was elected President.

Sydney Taxi Permit Now Brings £800 As No More Are Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Taxi men who are willing to sell their license plates here can obtain £800 for them today after a decision of the Transport Department, licensing authority, that existing taxi services are adequate and no more shall be issued.

The taxi industry in Sydney has suddenly shot up to the state of a monopoly and is yielding large profits. Even during the recent celebrations of Sydney's 150th birthday there was no increase in the number of commercial autos. While the Commercial Motor Users' Association declares there is a grave shortage of taxis, the Transport Department declares it would be absurd to raise the number to the position where all peak traffc demands could be met.

Officials point out Sydney has one taxi-cab to every 1,100 people, while Melbourne has only one cab to 1,800 people. In Sydney there are also 600 private hire cars. It is denied also that fares are excessive. Ninety per cent of the operators charge 25 cents at flag fall and around 12 cents a mile, while in Melbourne the charge is 6 cents for one-third of a mile.

The curious side of the affair is that the current offer of £800 for a number-plate indicates a profitable state of the business while the Commissioner of Transport denies this.

Chamberlain Says 'No' on Plan To 'Swap' Minorities

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain gave a flat "No, sir" answer in the House of Commons today to the suggestion of Geoffrey Mander, opposition Liberal, that Britain persuade Germany and Czechoslovakia to swap minorities.

The question was whether the Premier would propose "with a view to European appeasement that an exchange of populations take place between Germany and Czechoslovakia, those Sudetan Germans who desired to be under German rule leaving Czechoslovakia and those Germans who desired to leave Germany to be permitted to enter Czechoslovakia."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Repatriation of the German minority in Czechoslovakia in return for a contingent of unwanted Jews from Germany has recently evoked considerable discussion.

A precedent is claimed in the somewhat similar interchange of population successfully accomplished in Greece and Turkey under what was known as the "Mixed Commission" between the years 1923 and 1935.

In that period 354,647 Moslems from Greece were repatriated to Turkey while 192,356 members of the Greek Orthodox Church were transferred from Turkey to Greece.

The Czechoslovakian problem is on an even larger scale as there are 3,500,000 German-speaking people in that country.

An informed advocate of such a scheme for Czechoslovakia is Miss Mary Edith Durham, writer of several books on Central European affairs.

"Is it not possible," Miss Durham asks in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian, "that all those Germans who sigh for the blessings of the Swastika should be encouraged, and enabled, to emigrate and so attain their desire peaceably and without bloodshed? And cannot their place be taken by an equal number of Jews whose one desire is to escape from a land where their lot has been made intolerable?"

Pennsylvanians Ask Federal Milk Price

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—Dairy farmers seeking Federal price control have put into the record of a Federal-State hearing testimony that a dozen Philadelphia producers saved $48,000 in the past six months by purchasing milk outside of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania farmers, in urging Federal control of producers' prices, claimed that they suffered from out-of-state competition.

Counsel for the Philadelphia Milk Exchange, dealers' organization, said the companies would lose $26,000 in six months if prices were placed under Federal control. Cross-examined by the Pennsylvania Milk Commission, the dealers said that the loss would be changed into an $88,000 profit if the estimate were based on current prices rather than last year's.

U. S. Slump Goods Dumped in Canada, Albertan Declares

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 14 (CP) — Business recession in the United States has led to "dumping" of merchandise in Canada, said Senator W. A. Griesbach who returned to his home here yesterday from Ottawa.

"American textiles," he said, "are coming in in large quantities, and eastern textile concerns are laying off men and running part time. This decrease in manufacturing in Canada is not so marked in woolens as it is in other fabrics.

"It is reported that eastern wholesalers in the boot trade are being offered United States boots at 89 cents a pair when the Canadian manufactured price for the similar boot is somewhat over $3."

The only remedy, said Senator Griesbach, was imposition of stiff duties to prevent the dumping of goods at prices below the home price.

Ghent Floral Festival Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GHENT, Belgium, April 14—Ghent Flower Show held here beginning today and until April 24, is one of the oldest flower shows of Europe, the first having been held in 1809.

It now takes place every fifth year in the "Feast Palace," at which hundreds of flower growers of Flanders and from neighboring countries, such as the Netherlands, join to show what they can achieve in the growing of roses, lilacs, azaleas, bulbous flowers, orchids, evergreens, and many more.

The historic character of this flower show is emphasized by the fact that ever since 1859 these exhibitions have always been opened officially by the Belgian Royal Family. The love for flowers of the Belgian Royal House is clearly expressed in the masses of flowers which greet the eye in the gardens of the palace at Laeken, the country home of the Royal Family, near Brussels.

The Ghent floral festival had its very early and humble beginnings in the pleasure-garden of a flower-loving innkeeper, Cornelis Lanckman, who in his inn "Frascati" used to assemble at regular intervals the flower growers of the neighborhood.

Among other regular customers of Lanckman's old Flanders inn were also the vegetable growers of the place, and one of them, Frans van Cassel, who now and then used to travel in England, told enthusiastic stories of the successes achieved by the English nursery-gardeners at shows. This induced the Ghent flower-growers to do likewise. And so on Nov. 3, 1808, the Royal Society for Agriculture and Botany was founded.

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Washington Hears Rumors Of Japanese Super-Cruisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—New blows at the already breached structure of naval limitation, carrying implications of further intensification of the naval race, have been struck here and in London during the past 24 hours.

Naval quarters here permitted rumors to leak out of Japanese construction of super-cruisers which would, if built, upset the naval equilibrium in the Far East. The rumors themselves serve the double purpose of weakening the defenses of the naval limitation structure, and also suggesting the possibility that the American Navy will make its next major construction move in the field of a new type of light battleships of approximately 18,000 tons.

At the same time efforts in London to obtain a new higher top limit on the size of battleships in place of the 35,000 ton limit which has been denounced by both the United States and Britain, failed due to opposition of the American representatives at the London discussions.

In this latter connection it was erroneously reported in London yesterday that efforts missed because the American representatives did not have instruction. It is learned authoritatively here that they did have instruction. These instructions were to oppose the fixing of a new top limit at any particular figure. Britain is understood to have suggested 42,500 tons.

Grounds for Stand

The American position is based on two considerations. The Navy desires full latitude to design whatever type of ship it deems necessary to match the big battleships which Japan is rumored to be building. Its designs are not complete and it does not want to be restricted at this early stage. The State Department opposes the new limit on the ground that prospects of obtaining a new naval treaty involving Japan are greater if the naval situation is kept flexible.

It is pointed out in this latter connection that if a limit such as 42,500 tons were adopted then at some future naval conference an agreement to abandon construction above that point would have no bargaining value. If, on the other hand, the sky remains the limit, then a concession would be theoretically involved in not building above 42,500 tons.

There is nothing particularly new in rumors of Japanese heavy-cruiser construction. They were first heard early last fall. In midwinter Anglo-American naval discussions contemplated abandonment of the non-construction zone provided in the Naval Treaty to permit construction of ships big enough to counter the alleged Japanese cruisers. Due to French opposition this was not done. The result is that the Naval Treaty powers continue to be inhibited under the Naval Treaty from building any fighting ships within a zone bounded at the bottom by 8,000 tons and at the top by 17,500 tons.

Very Fast Ships

According to the rumors, Japan is building within this zone. Exactly what is being built is extremely speculative. The rumors indicate cruisers of from 12,000 to 16,000 tons. They are supposed to be extremely fast and armed with 12-inch guns. Any ship of this size with guns bigger than eight inches would completely outclass all cruisers in the world today. Further, they would give Japan potential supremacy in Far Eastern waters over all ships actually in that area today, and also over anything which could be sent there with the exception of battleships.

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Array of Blooms Paints California With Vivid Hues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Southern California's wild flower festival is in full bloom! Now, officials say, is the time for blossom sightseeing.

Lupine presents a vast ocean of blue from Grapevine on U. S. Highway 99 and the first 10 miles of the road to Bakersfield is bordered with varied hued blossoms. Owl's clover is springing up on the route to Maricopa.

Beautiful displays including desert sunshine, golden girls, collinsia, baby blue eyes, birdseye gilia, evening snow, poppies, thistle sage, malacothrix, suncups, cream cups, and brodiae, greet the eye from Bakersfield to Shafter.

Considerable coreopsis, white and yellow daisies, are seen for several miles up the Breckenridge Road. Edison oilfield is made bright and cheery with the heavily colored poppies and lupine.

Once in the San Joaquin region, the traveler need not go far afield, to find scenes to charm for hours. Fringing the ditches, bordering moist roadsides, or starring acres of meadowland adjacent to the arterial are to be seen poppies, asters, Chinese houses, tidy-tips, blue-dick, popcorn flowers, primroses, and others dyeing the landscape in a blend of gold, biege, amethyst, azure, maroon, and vermillion. Blurs of pungent four o'clock's powder the side of the railroad track, mariposa tulips nestle in the very shadow of an oil derrick.

Many of the flowers in great sweeps of tiny blooms hug the ground, others rise on undulating stems. Blankets give way in the foothills to bushes and trees, where the landscape is dotted luxuriously with flowering succulents, such as the ever-reaching Joshua tree and isolated yucca with their creamy blossoms. Bushes include the bush poppy, creosote bush, purple sage, fremontia, wild lilac, and bladderpod.

Another major wild-flower sector is southeast of Los Angeles County. Here at Palm Springs—107 miles from Los Angeles—is a wide variety of flowers. Palm Springs is in Riverside County, just south of U. S. Route 99. This trip leads through Beaumont and Banning and has the added attraction of delicious fruit trees in blossom.

Many flower visitors here plan the desert trip through Borego Desert State Park, dropping down from Julian, 4,218 feet, to Ocotillo, 160 feet, in order to view great native gardens of the tall ocotillo now afire with gorgeous China red and cerise blossoms. Desert lilies are also in bloom in this area. A fine display of desert candle is available in the Randsburg area, and is expected to continue for some time.

Apricot, peach, prune, and pear blossoms are coming out in the 25-acre fruit orchards at Banning, and many sections of Coachella Valley are offering desert flowers.

El Centro reports a few verbena in te Plaster City area and Redlands offers some purple and white lilac along Sunset Drive and some fruit trees blossoming in the Yucaipa District.

U. S. Warned of Relief Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

"limits to the amount of national income that can be diverted from the process of reproducing itself."

"There can be no fundamental solution of this problem except by finding a way to return many of our population to employment," he declares. "For nine years, social workers and public officials have focused attention primarily upon the relief needs of one-sixth of the population. The time would seem to be overripe now for public officials, public-spirited citizens, representatives of organized labor, employers in industry, social workers and others really concerned with a suitable standard of living for all to unite in honest, unprejudiced constructive efforts to open up the channels of work.

"The health and welfare of all of our citizens, and even the possibility of maintaining standards of relief, are dependent upon this. This should be the business of the day, and relief, however important, incidental to it.

Challenge to Nation

"Nothing short of doubling the present volume of goods and services produced, distributed and consumed can realize the goal of a reasonable standard of living for all. To accomplish this would require employment of more labor than is now available. If attempted with an energy by all groups . . ., there is much evidence that this goal can be gradually achieved. Thus far there has been no serious and sustained effort in this direction. Nothing more helpful nor more challenging confronts the citizens of our City, State and Nation."

Mr. Burritt stresses the large amount of idle capital and labor.

"At present they are unproductive brothers in idleness," he continues. "Making faces at each other is cooperation that yields scant returns. Neither can secure work unless the other joins in providing the opportunity."

Mr. Burritt quotes the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Department of Commerce to the effect that the 1937 national income was greater than in any year in the decade 1910-1919, and that a larger percentage of the total income of the Nation in the last few years was paid out in wages and salaries and compensations to employees than in any year since 1919.

Benefit for Workers

"These facts, placed side by side," he continues, "seem to show that the worker who has been employed is better paid than ever before; that if his work is continuous, he has a better standard of living than ever before, and that at the same time there are more people without wages or opportunity to earn wages. We are confronted, therefore, with the fact that even during our most troublous years, we have had an improved standard of living for those who have worked and a greater number of people whose standard of living is entirely dependent upon relief because they have no work. . . .

"It is clear from these facts . . . that the effect of this has been to improve the income and standard of living of families of workmen who have been able to hold their jobs and that this has been not only at the expense of the more well-to-do families, but also at the expense of families with the lowest ranges of incomes, a much larger number of which are without jobs.

"Understanding of these facts is essential to those concerned with the welfare of all families. They indicated the need for a change of emphasis in public thought and action. However necessary it may be to recognize that present relief expenditures, large as they are, are needed, it is imperative that attention and action be focused on the fact that the more we spend for relief on families which are not productively at work, the more we threaten the possibility of a reasonable standard of living for all families. If we should, for example, take another sixth of our population out of productive work and place them on relief, it would seem impossible for the remaining two thirds of the population to produce enough wealth annually to maintain any acceptable standard of living at all."

Mr. Burritt finds that one-sixth of the families in New York City are receiving public or private relief at a cost of $300,000,000 a year and that an additional one-sixth of all families here had incomes of less than $1,000 last year.

"The result, he says, "is that a third of the population of New York City obviously have a sub-standard of living."

Wage Differentials Opposed in House

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The House Labor Committee voted today to eliminate all differentials from wage-hour legislation now being drafted. Members predicted a graduated minimum wage starting at 25 cents an hour would be approved.

The Committee acted on the wage differentials after rejecting the Ramspeck Subcommittee's more flexible measure which would have empowered an independent agency to impose a graduated minimum wage ranging from the average for each occupation to 40 cents an hour.

S. C. House Votes 'Bigger Truck' Bill

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14 (AP)—The House of Representatives passed a bill early today to permit wider and heavier trucks on South Carolina highways after the collapse of a one-man filibuster which kept the body in session all night.

Representative Marion V. Horne of Columbia, a railroad employee and lay preacher, opposing passage, held the floor from 10:30 yesterday morning until shortly after 7 a. m. today. Obviously exhausted, he abandoned his fight, and the measure was passed, 55 to 21. The House then adjourned.

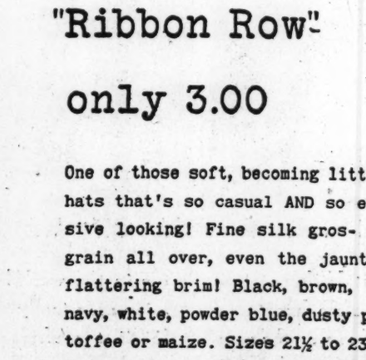
U. S. Agents Join Hunt For Extortion Note Writer

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13 (AP)—A demand for $100,000 accompanied by a murder threat against W. P. Kenney, President of the Great Northern Railway for failure to comply, was revealed today through sources investigating the extortion note.

Federal agents and other law enforcement officials pressed their hunt for the author of the note hoping for a "break" in the case which had its inception with the delivery of the missive to the railroad's ticket office in Minneapolis a week ago.

California Fair Coloring

Coloration of the glorious Western canyons, greatly subdued, will be found on buildings of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.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C. I. O. Votes to Take Steps For Permanent Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—A two-day meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization concluded last night with a momentous decision to proceed at once towards the establishment of the C. I. O. as a permanent labor organization.

Representatives of all but one of the 39 different unions now associated with the C. I. O. approved the decision. Julius Hochman, representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the absence of its President, David Dubinsky, was the only delegate withholding approval. Mr. Hochman explained that he was not authorized to vote. His union is understood to be wavering now between continuing with the C. I. O. and returning to the A. F. of L. The move which carries the C. I O towards a permanent organization is expected to increase the impulses within the Dubinsky union back towards the old Federation

The organization of the C. I. O. is to be accomplished at a constitutional convention, at which a permanent type of organization will be established, rules for its government drafted, and permanent officials elected—all to replace the unofficial and irregular organization which now exists.

It was tentatively decided to hold the convention in the fall, probably in September or October. Final selection of the date and arrangements of details was left in the hands of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Phillip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, the two new Vice-Presidents of the C. I. O. elected the previous day in the first step towards a broadening of responsibility in the organization.

Setting of the convention date sometime in the fall still leaves the spring and summer for overtures of conciliation. The door is not closed yet, and it is obvious that whereas some of the C. I. O. union chiefs voted for the convention because their interests lie on the side of a permanent split, others voted for it because they hoped that the threat of a permanent C. I. O. organization would spur the A. F. of L. to a more conciliatory attitude.

The probable outcome is by no means clear. There are strong forces for reconciliation. Not the least is that one price the C. I. O. would apparently have to pay for its permanent organization would be loss of Mr. Dubinsky's Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the strongest and most important of the C. I. O. group of unions. On the other hand, there are many new unions being established by each side to compete with the older unions on the other. This process is constantly creating a larger number of union leaders and officials who have a vested interest in a permanent split. Reconciliation would require the merging of unions in the same fields, and such merging would mean that one set or the other of officers would presumably have to step out of office.

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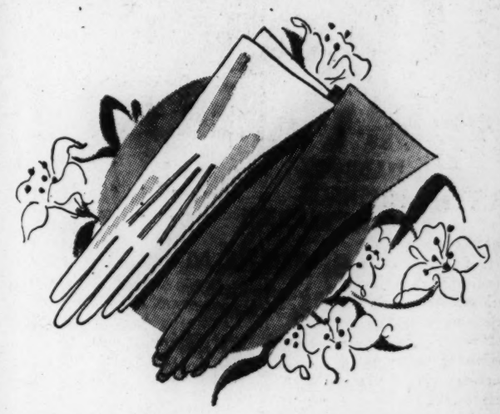
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Americas Are Urged to Unite Against Foreign Propaganda

LIMA, Peru, April 14 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, urged that American nations present a united front against Old World "predatory forces" seeking "new or lost fields to conquer," in a radiocast last night to Latin-American nations on the occasion of Pan-American Day.

Public opinion of the Western Hemisphere must be marshaled against "those who believe the law of the jungle is man's destiny," he said.

The Ambassador warned that propaganda for forms of government all akin in destroying liberty and freedom of thought "might pave the way to" ultimate subjection and declared American nations would not submit to the prospect of conquest and the loss of human liberties.

[Propaganda by Germany and Italy in South America has caused concern in Washington, where officials have watched it closely. German, Italian and Japanese immigration and commercial interests also, have been under scrutiny.]

American nations, Mr. Steinhardt said in his broadcast, "are making a successful effort to understand one another better and to co-operate with one another in the progressive development of a civilization which will be fit for our children to live in."

Seek to Force Their Will

"At the same time," he declared, "other countries which claim to possess older civilizations are depriving individuals of the last shreds of liberty and resorting to force to impose their will upon others who live beyond their boundaries.

"If this is the civilization of which some nations boast, then what we want and intend to have in this hemisphere is a different kind of civilization—one wherein our children . . . need not accept for themselves and their descendants the inevitability of war, conquest and subjugation. . . .

"We deny that parents should bring children into the world to be slaughtered wholesale by their neighbors because the personal ambitions of an individual or group of individuals cause them mistakenly to believe history will accord them greater recognition than their predecessors of a similar turn of mind. . . .

"We deny that nations cannot live in peace with one another for longer than it takes to prepare for the next war.

"We realize that conquest and ultimate subjection are accomplished in their earlier stages under modern conditions by propaganda rather than armed force, and we are determined to protect ourselves against these insidious methods.

"Persistent efforts by means of radio, subsidized news agencies, controlled press, and other means of propaganda to impress us with the doubtful attractions of supposedly newly-discovered forms of government—all akin in destroying liberty and freedom of thought—should fall on barren soil in this hemisphere. . . .

Marvel at Submission

"We marvel at the submission of millions of taxpayers compelled to contribute from their daily bread not only toward maintenance of a war machine at home but to vast, highly-organized, so-called agencies which in reality are bureaus of propaganda attempting to convert those who live on the other side of the globe by means of radio and news dispatches to the doubtful attractions just described. . . .

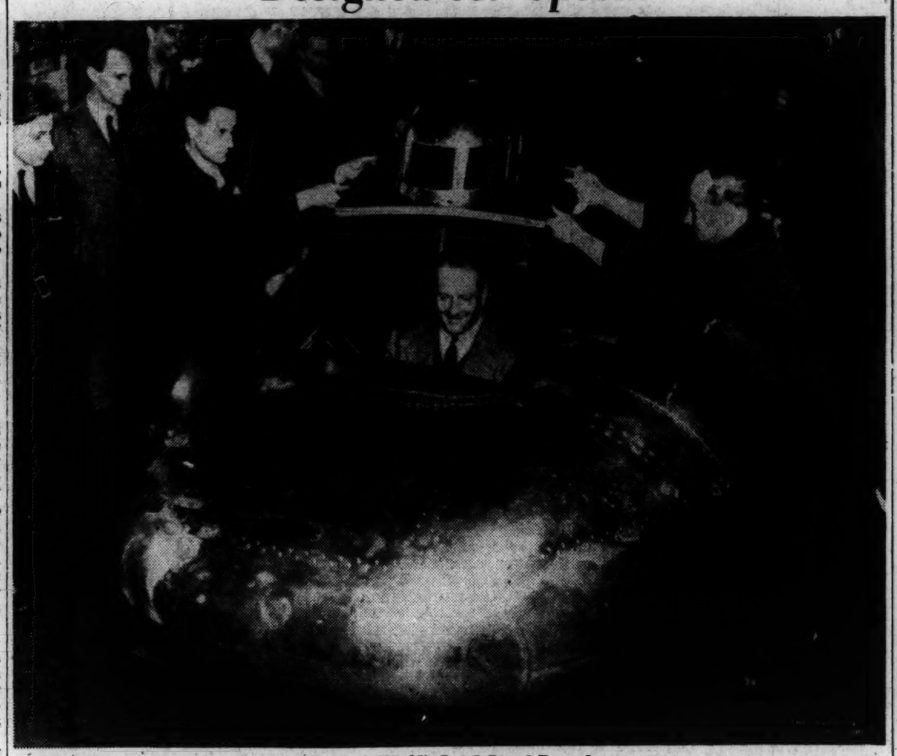
"We may well ask ourselves why nations thousands of miles distant and already known to be seriously impoverished should expend such huge sums for propaganda among us unless they expect a very handsome return on their investment.

"Does anyone seriously believe these expenditures are intended for our benefit?

"Such a person would indeed be naïve. We may be quite certain that in due course the bill will be presented—perhaps by those who believe in a philosophy of force. . . .

"While not leaving ourselves defenseless, and being at all times prepared to repel aggression, we should maintain peace within our borders, keep the Continent free from turmoil, carry out mutual pledges to adjust our differences amicably and marshal public opinion in our hemisphere against those who still believe the law of the jungle is man's destiny."

Designed for Speed



Wide World

To Seek World's Land Speed Record

The Railton Car, Designed in England by Reid Railton for John Cobb, Shown in the Cockpit, Who Will Race It on the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah in August in an Attempt to Break All Land Speed Records. The Machine Weighs 7,000 Pounds and Has Two 1,250-Horsepower Broad Arrow Type Supercharged Engines. Only the Cover Over the Driver's Cockpit and the Covers Over the Tires Break the Lines of the Body

Frenchmen See No Great Risks In Decree-Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

obtained from Parliament in 1926 and exercised for many months virtually dictatorial powers. So did Premier Pierre Laval with his famous deflationary decrees in 1935. Last year Camille Chautemps also obtained decree powers to "save the franc."

Furthermore it may be argued that the blow to democracy in France would have been even greater if Parliament had shown itself incapable of accepting a curb of its own prerogatives and liberties. French democratic institutions, it may be contended, were not designed for the high speed action which is essential in dealing with today's problems. Therefore it is only natural in times of crisis that it should delegate special authority to the Executive end of the Government.

In general, although the dangers inherent in "government by dictator" perhaps are greater than is realized by many Frenchmen. It is also true that French democracy admittedly suffers from a lack of sufficient authority and stability within the Executive branch. A temporary decline in Parliament's authority—provided of course it proves to be only temporary—can therefore be envisaged without qualms that might be the case elsewhere.

'Turtle' Auto Seeks Record

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—An aluminum turtle-shaped automobile with an estimated speed of 400 miles per hour will attempt to establish a new land speed record on the Salt Lake Flats, Bonneville, Utah, this August.

Revolutionary in design, its front and back wheels propelled by two 1,250 h. p. Napier engines, the "turtle" is owned and will be driven by John Cobb, London fur broker.

The present land speed record of 311.42 miles per hour is held by Capt. G. E. T. Eyston, another Londoner.

Mr. Cobb is going after the record "purely for fun." He delegated Reid Railton to design "an entirely different car," and Mr. Railton did just that.

Mr. Cobb will be entirely enclosed in the aluminum turret, and will sit up in the very front of the car. The body weighs less than 500 pounds and is so light that it can be dented with a man's fist.

The lightness of the car has caused Mr. Railton, the designer, to answer questions about the possibility of the car lifting off the ground at high speed.

"The answer," he said, "is that the shape of the body is such that any lift will be negligible. On the question of speed, it is only possible for me to say that the car has been designed to go faster than any car hitherto used for the world's land speed record."

The car is "crab-tracked," the front axle being 5 feet 6 inches long and the rear axle 3 feet 6 inches. A 75-gallon ice-water tank will cool the two engines.

A steel girder in the center of the car forms the frame. The aluminum body is in one piece and can be removed or put on in three minutes. One engine drives the front wheels and the other the back wheels. They have separate gears, but are linked to a single gear shift and throttle.

Mr. Cobb has not decided when the car will be shipped to the United States, but definitely plans the record attempt for August.

Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

will be relieved only by foreign loans, which have not been forthcoming.

The American and British money markets remain closed while Japan is engaged in a Chinese "war of aggression," and even a paper peace unsanctified by official American and British Government approval would not change this situation. The Germans and Italians are friendly, but they have not got enough money even to handle their own programs.

Here at Shanghai there has been much planning. It has not been necessary to think too much about how the financial backing of the plans was to be provided. Enough trouble could be found without that, especially in such matters as discovering Chinese of standing who were willing to defy their own Government and allow their names to be linked with those of the invaders.

The problem seems to be one of whether Japan can convince the Western nations with money that it is a better, safer and fairer thing to lend cash and materials to it for use in China than it formerly would have been to do the same thing for China direct—and present indications are far from promising. Japan might be able to give a more efficient administration, but its hold on an unwilling China may remain uncertain for years to come, perhaps indefinitely, and that factor cannot be ignored.

Daladier to End Strikes

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—Premier and War Minister Edouard Daladier today warned that his first use of the extraordinary powers given his National Defense Cabinet by Parliament would be to control future strikes, and he named a super-arbitrator with absolute power to halt those now tying up the armament industry.

Pierre Jacomet, M. Daladier's lieutenant, was authorized to outline the terms under which the Government would force back to work the approximately 157,000 metal workers if they refused to accept his arbitration

M. Jacomet, permanent Undersecretary of the Defense Ministry, was called in after the failure to agree yesterday of workers' and employers' representatives in the privately-owned metalurgical plants.

Similar arbitration sent tens of thousands back to their jobs yesterday in the nationalized munitions plants.

M. Daladier now plans a decree to force Government supervision of strike votes to halt what Government investigators said was use of the strike as a political weapon

Seamen's Union Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board today certified the International Seamen's Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as collective bargaining agency for the unlicensed personnel on vessels operated by the Seas Shipping Company, New York City. The board's action was based on the results of elections.

Shanghai Chairman Chosen

SHANGHAI, April 14 (AP)—Cornell S. Franklin, American lawyer, today was re-elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement.

Franklin, formerly of Columbus, Miss., and Honolulu, thus retains office as ranking official of this neutral oasis encircled by Chinese-Japanese warfare, where many grave international issues center.

[In recent years the council has consisted of five British, five Chinese, two American and two Japanese members. British influence has been strongest, although the Japanese, conquerors of the Shanhai area, are demanding more powers.

An American, Stirling Fessenden, as Secretary General, is the active administrative head.]

Peace Is Goal of U. S. Policy, Wilson Tells German Audience

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—There is no way of being certain the United States will remain aloof from any major conflict, United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson told an audience of German and American business men last night.

The desire of Americans to remain at peace, however, is genuine, the Ambassador told his hearers, who included representatives of the German Foreign Office. "We earnestly hope and pray no nation will make it impossible for us to realize this desire," he said.

"There are people in our country who believe that we would under no circumstances go to war. There are also people who believe that our participation in any major conflict is inevitable. Neither of them can be sure of their assertions. The development of history alone will show which is right. Personally, I believe neither of them is entirely right.

Wise Leadership

"I believe there is a possibility under wise leadership to keep the United States out of a great struggle. I admit the danger of our being drawn in, I do not admit the inevitability.

"Certainly our people want peace. Mr. Hull (Cordell Hull, Secretary of State) has declared 'the preservation of peace is the corner stone of our national policy.'

"Through our trade agreements program and through other forms of constructive international co-operation along economic lines we are endeavoring to make effective such a policy."

The occasion of Mr. Wilson's speech was a dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce. He discussed the aims of Secretary Hull's policy of foreign trade agreements as a means of furthering international prosperity and peace.

"Today there is no greater fallacy than the belief that foreign trade is neither necessary nor desirable and that a nation can best promote its welfare by producing within its borders everything it needs without regard to cost or quality," he said.

"Even those nations which practice this policy do so in default of foreign trade and not as an end desirable in itself."

Middle Course

What the United States is aiming at, he asserted, is "a constructive and practical middle course between the extremes of sentimental internationalism and narrow isolation."

"We chose the method of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements as the principal instrument of this policy," he said.

Among the positive achievements of the United States foreign policy Mr. Wilson mentioned improved relations with South America.

"President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull," he declared, "have created something new on the American continents, something that we who have served in South America longed for but never hoped to see—that is a brotherhood between the American nations, a friendship and recognized community of interests—a direct outgrowth of the good neighbor policy."

Reich Approves

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson's intimation of expanded trade relations among nations found many receptive ears among German circles today.

The speech generally was regarded in Foreign Office circles as a "well and sound introduction." It was Mr. Wilson's first public appearance since his appointment to Berlin.

He designated America's policy as "being the essence of enlightened nationalism—a constructive and practical middle course between the extremes of sentimental internationalism and narrow isolation."

As the foreign policy, however, is exclusively in the hands of Reichsführer Hitler, no one was willing to be quoted on Mr. Wilson's observations concerning peace and war.

U. S. and Latin Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

Our instrument is honor and friendship. Our method is increased understanding. Our basis is confidence. So and not otherwise, in common effort we safeguard in this new world the great rights of our liberties and build our civilization for the advancement of humanity throughout the world."

The President also stressed the obligation which rests on the American people today to preserve the independence and the democratic principles for which he said "our fathers were willing to sacrifice their lives and all they possessed."

"Some part of that duty to sacrifice rests also on us," he added.

"We have progressed far along the path that leads to Government by the people in the interests of all the people," he continued. "Our democratic system has conferred on all of us an inestimable gift of individual liberty within the law. We are vitally concerned with preserving the high standards of international restraint and morality, which the lesson of centuries has taught is the first requirement of peaceful relationships between nations.

"Now, more than ever before, we of this American hemisphere must make plain that these principles, upon which so great a civilization is founded, are vibrant, productive and dynamic. National and international law and morality are not the restraints of weaklings; they are signs of serene strength—confidence in our purpose and ability to maintain independence and democracy."

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Text of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress on Recovery Program

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on business and relief aids:

To the Congress of the United States:

The prosperity of the United States is of necessity a primary concern of government. Current events, if allowed to run undisturbed, will continue to threaten the security of our people and the stability of our economic life. The National Administration has promised never to stand idly by and watch its people, its business system and its national life disintegrate. It is because the course of our economics has run adversely for half a year that we owe it to ourselves to turn it in the other direction before the situation becomes more definitely serious.

When this Administration took office it found business, credit and agriculture in collapse. The collapse had followed on the heels of over-speculation in and overproduction of practically every article or instrument used by man. During the processes of over-speculation and over-production—in the twenties—millions of people had been put to work, but the products of their hands had exceeded the purchasing power of their pocketbooks, with the result that huge surpluses, not only of crops but also of buildings and goods of every kind, overhung the market. Under the inexorable law of supply and demand, supplies so overran demand which would pay that production was compelled to stop. Unemployment and closed factories resulted. Hence the tragic years from 1929 to 1933.

The Climb and Decline

Starting in March, 1933, the Congress and the Administration devoted themselves unceasingly, not only to re-establishing reservoirs of credit, but to putting purchasing power in the hands of the consuming public and actually securing a more equitable distribution of the national income. Thus the downward spiral was stopped—and not merely stopped, but started on an upward course—a trend lasting through four years and a half.

In 1928 the national income was $80,000,000,000; in 1932 it had fallen to less than $40,000,000,000.

Since the low point of 1932, each year including 1937, has shown a steady increase in the income which the Nation produced, reflected in increased wages and salaries, in increased dividends, interest and individual's income. In 1937 the total of our citizens' income had risen to $68,000,000,000.

At the end of 1936 the efforts of the Government to aid in increasing the Nation's purchasing power and in stimulating business had become so well recognized that both the business community and the Government felt that a large measure of the Government's spending activities could be materially reduced.

But the very vigor of the recovery in both durable goods and consumers' goods brought into the picture early in 1937 certain highly undesirable practices, which were in large part responsible for the economic decline which began in the later months of that year. Again production outran the ability to buy.

Overproduction Is Blamed

There were many reasons for this overproduction. One was fear—fear of war abroad, fear of inflation, fear of nation-wide strikes. None of these fears have been borne out. There were other causes of overproduction, and these causes differed in each industry.

The net result of these causes and ill-advised practices was a repetition, on a small scale, of what had happened in 1927, 1928, and 1929 on a much larger scale. In other words, production in many important lines of goods outran the ability of the public to purchase them. For example, through the winter and spring of 1937 cotton factories in hundreds of cases were running on a three-shift basis, piling up cotton goods in the factory, and in the hands of middle men and retailers.

For example, also, automobile manufacturers not only turned out a normal increase of finished cars, but encouraged the normal increase to run into abnormal figures, using every known method to push their sales. This meant, of course, that the steel mills of the Nation ran on a 24-hour basis, and the tire companies and cotton factories speeded up to meet the same type of abnormally stimulated demand. The buying power of the Nation lagged behind.

Thus by the autumn of 1937 the Nation again had stocks on hand which the consuming public could not buy because the purchasing power of the consuming public had not kept pace with the production.

During the same period prior to last autumn, the prices of many vital products had risen faster than was warranted.

For example, copper—which undoubtedly can be produced at a profit in this country for from 10 to 20 cents a pound—was pushed up and up to 17 cents a pound.

The price of steel products of many kinds was increased far more than was justified by the increased wages of steel workers. In the case of many commodities the price to the consumer was raised well above the inflationary boom prices of 1929. In many lines of goods and materials prices got so high that buyers and builders ceased to buy or to build.

Government Gave Warning

Once more, as in 1929, the economic process of getting out the raw materials, putting them through the manufacturing and finishing processes, selling them to retailers, selling them to the consumer, and finally using them, got completely out of balance. The Government of the United States fearing just such an event had issued warnings in April, 1937, against these practices of overproduction and high prices. The Federal Reserve System curtailed banking credit, and the Treasury commenced to "sterilize" gold as a further brake on what it was feared might turn into a runaway inflation.

The simpe fact is that the laying off of workers came upon us last autumn and has been continuing at such a pace ever since that all of us, government and banking and business and workers, and those faced with destitution, recognize the need for action.

It should be noted in fairness that since Jan. 1, 1937, the President has recommended to the Congress only four measures of major importance to the business of the country:

1. Legislation to stabilize agriculture. A comprehensive law was approved by me two months ago.

2. Legislation to end serious loopholes in our personal income tax laws. This was enacted last summer.

3. Legislation to put a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours of labor in industry, and

4. Tax legislation to remove inequities from the undistributed profits tax, especially as they affect the smaller type of business. Both this measure and the third are still under consideration by the Congress.

The record speaks for itself. No other measures affecting business have been proposed.

All the energies of government and business must be directed to increasing the national income; to putting more people into private jobs; to giving security and the feeling of security to all people in all walks of life.

Stresses Some Needed Reforms

I believe that improvement in government and business practices must go hand-in-hand with recovery—that they should be, and will be, a definite aid to recovery. While I do not wish in this message to over-emphasize some of the needs, I do want to say that I believe that we must be definitely aware of certain of them—the elimination of future tax exempt bonds of all kinds of government agencies; the subjecting of government salaries and wages of all kinds to federal and state income taxes; a serious undertaking to solve the railroad problem and the problems of monopolistic practices and price fixing. These are no new subjects; nor have I anything to add to them except the statement that their solution will help and not hurt business.

At the same time, I must repeat what I believe the overwhelming majority of both houses of Congress will agree to—that the Congress and the Chief Executive can ill-afford to weaken or destroy great reforms which, during the past five years, have been effected on behalf of the American people.

In our rehabilitation of the banking structure and of agriculture, in our provisions for adequate and cheaper credit for all types of business, in our acceptance of national responsibility for unemployment relief, in our strengthening of the credit of state and local government, in our encouragement of housing, slum clearance and home ownership, in our supervision of stock exchanges and public utility holding companies and the issuance of new securities,

In our provision for social security, the electorate of America wants no backward steps taken.

The Rights of Labor

We have recognized the right of labor to free organization, to collective bargaining; and machinery for the handling of labor relations is now in existence. The principles are established even though we can all admit that through the evolution of time administration and practices can be improved. Such improvement can come about most quickly and most peacefully through sincere efforts to understand and assist on the part of labor leaders and employers alike.

The never-ceasing evolution of human society will doubtless bring forth new problems which will require new adjustments. Our immediate task is to consolidate and maintain the gains achieved.

In this situation there is no reason and no occasion for any American to allow his fears to be aroused or his energy and enterprise to be paralyzed by doubt or uncertainty.

Our situation is vastly different from that which we faced five years ago. Let us use the tools already forged and laid out on the bench.

At this immediate time we suffer from a failure of consumer demand. The hoped for re-employment of this spring is not proceeding fast enough to create an economic upturn.

Therefore the problem calls for action both by the Government and by the People.

It cannot be disputed that the national income which was $38,000,000,000 in 1932, $68,000,000,000 in 1937 is now running at the lesser rate of about $56,000,000,000. If it can be increased to $80,000,000,000 in the course of the next year or two the whole economic picture will be different. Hundreds of thousands more people will be employed in private industry, hundreds of thousands fewer will be in need of relief, and consumer demand for goods will be greatly stimulated.

I do not set $80,000,000,000 as the national income goal. It ought to rise in the next decade to more than $100,000,000,000. I want to make it clear that we do not believe that we can get an adequate rise in national income merely by investing, lending or spending public funds. It is essential in our economy that private funds be put to work and all of us recognize that such funds are entitled to a fair profit.

His Specific Plan

As citizen income rises, let us not forget that government expenditures will go down and government tax receipts will go up.

How and where can and should the Government help to start an upward spiral?

I propose to the Congress three groups of measures:

1. In the first category I place additional appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July, 1938. These will not put more money in the hands of the consuming public than we are spending in the current fiscal year, but they will prevent men and women from being thrown out of work on July 1. They will stop the spiril from continuing its downward course:

(A) I recommend an appropriation of $1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration, to be used during the first seven months of the next fiscal year. Such a grant is ammunition of the highest grade for attack on recession. It will not greatly increase the present rate of expenditure, but ought to be sufficient to care for the additional men and women who have come or are coming to an end of their unemployment insurance payments.

(B) For the Farm Security Administration an appropriation of $175,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

(C) For the National Youth Administration the sum of $75,000,000 to cover the full fiscal year.

(D) For the Civilian Conservation Corps the sum of $50,000,000 additional to maintain the existing number of camps now in operation.

I call your attention to the fact that these appropriations will avert the laying off of people now receiving assistance from the Federal Government.

In this same category of stopping the downward spiral, I also place the authorization recently given for the lending of money to business enterprises by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I do so because the greater part of such loans will go to businesses which are in grave danger of shutting down and throwing people out of employment. Some of the money, but, in all probability only the smaller part of the loans, will enable businesses to employ more peope or start new enterprises.

Would Use Gold Store

2. In the second category, the Administration proposes immediately to make additional bank resources available for the credit needs of the country. This can be done without legislation. It will be done through the desterilization of approximately $1,400,000,000 of Treasury gold, accompanied by action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce reserve requirements by about three-quarters of a billion dollars. The Federal Reserve Board informs me that they are willing to do so. These measures will make more abundant the supply of funds for commerce, industry and agriculture. By themselves, however, monetary measures are insufficient to start us on a sustained upward movement.

As a part of better administration I hope that federal banking supervision can be better co-ordinated. In addition, I am requesting that the Securities and Exchange Commission consider such simplification of regulations as will assist and expedite the financing, particularly, of small business enterprises.

3. I come, therefore, to the third category which I consider to be vital. The first two categories—maintenance of relief and the expansion of credit might prove sufficient—but in my judgment other measures are essential. You and I cannot afford to equip ourselves with two rounds of ammunition where three rounds are necessary. If we stop at relief and credit, we may find ourselves without ammunition before the enemy is routed. If we are fully equipped with the third round of ammunition, we stand to win the battle against adversity.

This third proposal relates solely to definite additions to the purchasing power of the nation by providing new work:

(a) I ask for certain amendments to the United States Housing Authority Act to permit the undertaking of the immediate construction of about $300,000,000 of additional projects. The Federal Housing Administration is prepared to increase the already mounting volume of home and apartment construction.

(B) I ask for a renewal of public works projects. I believe that by the expenditure of $450,000,000, and the granting of authority to loan up to $1,000,000,000 to states and their sub-divisions, a vast number of well thought out, needed and permanent public improvements can be undertaken this summer and autumn. I believe that the aid of the Federal Government should be put in optional form—either the existing method of 45 per cent grant and 55 per cent loan, or the advancing of the whole sum as loans to states and their sub-divisions without interest. Under such a plan the Federal Government would assume the payment of interest and the borrowing authority would assume the payment of the principal by amortization or rental.

Under either method the ultimate cost to the Federal Government and to the States and their sub-divisions is approximately the same.

Limit Actual Cost

It is my thought that the total ultimate out-of-pocket cost to the Federal Government by either or both methods should be limited to $1,000,000,000, and furthermore, that no loans or grants should be made on any state or local projects which cannot be started within six months of the date of the enabling legislation, and completed within a year or a year and a half from the commencement of work.

(C) I recommend the appropriation of $100,000,000 to the Bureau of Public Roads for highways in excess of the amount I have previously recommended in the Budget for the fiscal year 1939, but I request that this additional amount be used only for projects which can be definitely started this calendar year.

(D) I recommend an appropriation of $37,000,000 over and above estimates for the immediate undertaking of flood control and reclamation works to be expended on projects already authorized by this or former Congresses.

(E) I recommend the appropriation of $25,000,000 additional for Federal buildings.

A summary of these recommendations falls into two categories:

1. Expenditures from the Treasury for work:

Works Progress Administration	$1,250,000,000
Farm Security Administration	75,000,000
National Youth Administration	75,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	50,000,000
Public Works Administration	450,000,000
Highways	100,000,000
Flood control	37,000,000
Federal buildings	25,000,000
Total	$2,062,000,000

2. Loans from the Treasury for work:

Farm Security Administration	100,000,000
Public Works Administration	550,000,000
United States Housing Administration	300,000,000
Total	$950,000,000

It should be noted that state and local public works undertaken on a loan basis instead of a loan and grant basis will reduce the item in the first classification.

Value of Citizen Income

Let us unanimously recognize the fact that the federal debt, whether it be twenty-five billions or forty billions, can only be paid if the Nation obtains a vastly increased citizen income. I repeat that if this citizen income can be raised to eighty billion dollars a year the National Government and the overwhelming majority of state and local governments will be "out of the red." The higher the national income goes the faster will we be able to reduce the total of federal and state and local debts. Viewed from every angle, today's purchasing power—the citizens' income of today—is not sufficient to drive the economic system at higher speed. Responsibility of government requires us at this time to supplement the normal processes and in so supplementing them to make sure that the addition is adequate. We must start again on a long steady upward incline in national income.

I have set my hope, my aim on stabilized recovery through a steady mounting of our citizens' income and our citizens' wealth. And in that process, which I believe is ready to start, let us avoid the pitfalls of the past—the overproduction, the over-speculation and indeed all the extremes which we did not succeed in avoiding in 1929. In all of this, Government cannot and should not act alone. Business must help. I am sure business will help.

We need more than the materials of recovery. We need a united national will.

We need to recognize nationally that the demands of no group, however just, can be satisfied unless that group is prepared to share in finding a way to produce the income from which they and all other groups can be paid. Unjust claims defeat themselves. You, as the Congress, I, as the President, must by virtue of our offices, seek the national good by preserving the balance between all groups and all sections.

We have at our disposal the national resources, the money, the skill of hand and head to raise our economic level—our citizens income. Our capacity is limited only by our ability to work together. What is needed is the will.

Asks for Co-operation

The time has come to bring that will into action with every driving force at our command. And I am determined to do my share.

The responsibility for making this national will effective rests on every individual whether in the Government or in industry, or in finance, or in labor, or in the professional fields. Every man and woman in the United States has the great privilege of making this will productive. And the beneficiary will be the whole of the American people.

Certain positive requirements seem to me to accompany the will—if we have that will.

There is placed on all of us the duty of self-restraint. We still rely on personal responsibility—a repsonsibility guided by a common conscience. That is the discipline of a Democracy. Every patriotic citizen must say to himself or herself, that immoderate statement, appeals to prejudice, the creation of unkindness, are offenses not against an individual or individuals, but offenses against the whole population of the United States.

Use of power by any group, however situated, to force its interest or to use its strategic position in order to receive more from the common fund than its contribution to the common fund justifies, is an attack against and not an aid to our national life.

Self-restraint implies restraint by articulate public opinion, trained to distinguish fact from falsehood, trained to believe that bitterness is never a useful instrument in public affairs.

All Must Work Together

There can be no dictatorship by an individual or by a group in this nation, save through division fostered by hate. Such division there must never be.

Amid the voices which now seek to divide group from group, occupation from occupation, section from section, thinking Americans must insist on common effort in a common endeavor and a common faith in each other.

Let every business man set out to use his strength of mind and heart and his confidence in his fellow man and his country.

Let every labor leader find not how work can be stopped, but how it can be made to proceed smoothly, continously and fairly.

Let every public official consider that his task is to use his authority so that the service he renders is adapted to curbing abuses and helping honest effort.

Let every one of us work together to move the life of the nation forward.

We, a successful Democracy, face a troubled world. Elsewhere schools of thought contend that Democracy is doomed to failure. They tell us that free speech and the free exchange of views will destroy democracies. My conviction on the contrary is that the United States retaining free speech and a free exchange of views can furnish a dynamic example of successful government, provided the Nation can unite in practical measures when the times call for united action. The driving force of a nation lies in its spiritual purpose, made effective by free, tolerant but unremitting national will.

In the Western Hemisphere the Good Neighbor Policy has so strengthened the American republics that a spiritual unity in our relations now prevails. Can that good neighbor message be accepted and practised in our national life?

If we accept that high and splendid road this free democracy will give successful answer to the fears and questionings which today trouble the minds and souls of men and women the world over.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,
April 14, 1938.

What They Think of Message

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Democrats in Congress said generally today President Roosevelt's relief program would break the backbone of the depression; Republicans assailed further efforts at pump priming.

House Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas called the message a "masterful portrayal" of conditions confronting the country. "If its proposals are carried out," he said, "it will greatly facilitate recovery by creating work, enhancing opportunities for business and creating confidence."

House Republican Leader Bertrand H. Snell of New York remarked he did not "see much use in priming the pump unless you are sure there is some water in the well—the resources of the country are almost running dry."

Chairman John O'Connor (D) of New York of the House Rules Committee, who led the fight that killed the Administration's reorganization bill, likewise said pump priming would do no good without water in the well.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina predicted the program outlined would "start business on the up-grade."

"The increase in appropriations over the budget estimate will amount to not more than $1,000,000,000," Senator Byrnes said. He added that the desterilization of gold is "sound and desirable" and that "the severest critic of the President will approve of the conciliatory tone of the message."

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, generally regarded as an Administration opponent, said he was in sympathy with the objectives of the message "and will do everything I can to help pass legislation to carry them out."

"I think, however, that the expenditure for WPA should be more specifically earmarked than it has in the past," the Indianan added. "I am not in favor of giving anyone a blank check."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the Democratic Leader, said Mr. Roosevelt had suggested "a reasonable constructive program" which should win speedy congressional approval.

From Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan came the comment:

"I applaud the President's recognition of the new depression and his purpose finally to attack it. But when I take his advice 'to avoid the pitfalls of the past,' I must reject his renewal of a profligate spending program, with its deficits and debts, because that is the route, in part, which has brought us where we unhappily are."

Lindbergh Portrait Display

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Portraits of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh recently completed by Robert Brackman, American artist, have been sent to Paris where they will be given their first public exhibition, it was disclosed yesterday. The portraits are copyrighted and cannot be reproduced without permission.

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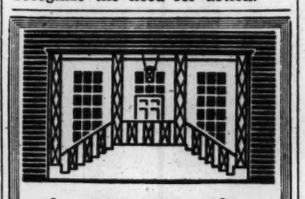
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Beauty Spots of Ireland Beckon Hosts of Tourists

Ireland Offers Visitor Beauty And Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—No matter what politicians may do or say Ireland remains an enchanting land to visit. Governments do not bring heavier apples to the trees or heavier salmon in the rivers or a more purple heather.

Those sentiments were expressed by Donn Byrne, Irish author.

So the traveler in Ireland can pass by the incongruities born of politics. For instance, he may be puzzled to hear that a black cow is worth more than a white one. The reason is that it can be more easily smuggled at night over the boundary between Eire, formerly the Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland.

This zigzag frontier is the cause of another phenomenon. It does not cut across Ireland from east to west but heads northward before it reaches the Atlantic seaboard. As a result, the northernmost point of the mainland is in the South. County Donegal appears as if it had slipped round past the custom officials at the end of Lough Erne and had gone romping up north eventually trying to jump over Lough Foyle to join the northern county of Londonderry at Magilligan Point.

Political Problem

The boundary line is the greatest political problem of the country at present and the customs offices are a trial to the traveler, but as likely as not the officials are kindly fellows with a smile and a joke to share. In any case, political boundaries cannot change the fair face of the countryside.

The fields are as green as ever, Three-Rock Mountain is as purple in heathertime, the horses are still galloping on the Curragh. The views of the Mourne Range from Strangford Lough are as noble. There are still swans on the Liffey, the soft wind whispers gently among Irish trees, and it is not just all an exile's dream.

Dublin is the same delightful Georgian City with its quiet well-bred atmosphere. It has a good claim to be the best situated capital in Europe. As the English steamer enters Dublin Bay, you see the wide sweep of the blue Wicklow Mountains in the background, and the Capital itself spread out at the head of the Bay.

Streets Are Wide

Streets are unusually wide for a City which is essentially eighteenth century in character. There is wit, learning and historical association all around one. Perhaps there is a feeling that socially its greatest days lie behind. But it is true of many other cities in a world of changed social values. Some of Dublin's citizens regret the increasing number of brief cases seen hustling along the streets. A sign of the advance of bureaucracy, they say.

Nevertheless, even if they are taking life more seriously and are faced with pressing problems, it is doubtful if there is any highly-civilized people which manages to appear more pleasantly free of cares today than the Irish.

Dublin is fortunate in having hills and lovely country just outside its back door. That the City has not lost its close association with the countryside is seen in the fresh complexions of its girls and in the riding boots and horsiness of some of its men. The deep, cultural background of Dublin is sensed, too, by a casual walk past the shops which sell books and pictures, and by a perusal of theater bills. It is an impression amply confirmed by association with the people themselves.

Belfast is largely the product of industrialism, but in common with Dublin is set amid beautiful mountain and seacoast scenery. It has the hills of Antrim as a background. An outstanding natural feature is Cave Hill, Bellvue. This has been likened to the Rock of Gibraltar, and overlooks miles of shipyards.

It is these shipyards which are probably Belfast's proudest possession. They were built against considerable odds, such as unsuitable waterfront and absence of raw materials, but they have become among the most famous in the world. They are a true reflection of the character of the people of Belfast.

The finest scenery in Northern Ireland is found on or close to the coast line. Running northward from Belfast there is the "Corniche," a fine road along cliff edges with the mountains of Scotland on the horizon over the sea. Here and there the steep cliff side is broken by a densely-wooded valley, pierced by waterfalls. These are the Antrim glens.

Giant's Causeway

The Antrim coast road leads to the most famous sight of Northern Ireland, the Giant's Causeway, which consists of a honeycomb of stone columns, some 40,000 in all, each having the shape of a polygon or hexagon. How these stones were cut in such exact mathematical shapes is a mystery still unsolved by geologists.

Ireland has its own particular brand of welcome; it would be difficult to find a warmer one. Perhaps this friendliness for the stranger springs from the fact that in proportion to population Ireland probably has a greater number of nationals abroad than any other country in the world.

It is said the sun never sets on the British Empire; it must be equally true of Irishmen. They are found in every corner of the globe. The United States alone is said to have more than 10,000,000 persons of Irish parentage, compared with about 4,000,000 in the whole of Ireland. So the question: "How is old Ireland?" is asked the world over.

When one goes to Ireland he finds doors open readily to him and everywhere people glad to talk. For, who knows, he may have met Paddy or Seamus who left Tipperary after the World War and made good in New York.

Dorien Leigh

Farm Folk Find Occasion to Gather Out of Doors

Jaunting Cars, Carriages, and Saddle Horses Are Pressed Into Service, but so Far as the Photographer Is Aware No Automobiles Are Visible

Irish Debate 1940 Exhibition To Go With Tailteann Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A great Irish Industrial and Housing Exhibition is planned for 1940 in conjunction with the proposed Tailteann Games, which might be called Irish Olympic Games. The site would be St. Anne's Estate, Clontarf, on the northeast outskirts of Dublin.

St. Anne's mansion and grounds of 500 acres or so would provide a fine setting near the shores of Dublin Bay for an exposition, while it is said there would be ample room available for tracks for the Tailteann Games.

Irish Race Festival?

Industrialists and representatives of the Royal Dublin Society, the Irish Tourist Association, and other organizations have pledged their support of the exhibition proposal. A subcommittee is inquiring into the matter and approaching the Government for co-operation.

An idea of the scale on which the proposers would like to hold the exhibition can be judged from a statement of Mr. J. J. Walsh, President of the Federation of Irish Industries. He said that industrialists were anxious that the event should be a really big thing—something in the nature of an Irish race festival, at which there would be people from all parts of the world. Otherwise, he said, it would serve no purpose that was not already served by the existing shows organized by the Royal Dublin Society.

The Government, he continued, was examining the question of the Tailteann Games, and if this plan were adopted it would greatly assist the exhibition project. The exhibition, he said, would show Irish people living abroad how Irish industry was progressing. In his view, sooner or later the Irish people would have to find some outlet for their manufactured goods, and he looked to America as a market which had been but little explored.

The Government, Mr. Walsh said, would have to come into the scheme very definitely to ensure the exhibition being a success.

Housing Display

A housing display in connection with the industrial exhibition has been proposed by Mr. Erskine Childers, Director of the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association. He would like to see an effort made to show how working-class houses could be made attractive as well as utilitarian. There is no reason, in his opinion, why eventually something distinctive and Irish should not be produced in domestic architecture.

There is a widespread feeling among industrialists here that it is time the newly built up industry of this Country showed the world what it has achieved, and that by 1940 industries will be more firmly established and will have overcome some of their initial faults of production.

Maj. J. de H. Waller, well-known Dublin civil engineer, is an enthusiastic supporter of the proposal for a housing exhibition and competitions.

Mr. Manning Robertson, architect and town-planning adviser to Dun Laoghire and Limerick, would like to see the exhibition similar to one he visited in Germany, called "Germany at Work," laid out as a permanent housing scheme with "ideal" homes and beautiful gardens.

Eire Is Popular With British As Vacation Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Holiday traffic in Eire increased considerably last year compared with the previous year. The number of visitors from Britain during the main tourist months of May to September, 1937, was 354,345, compared with 317,979 in the same months of the year before.

In the same period, the number of visitors from the United States rose from 10,800 to 11,500.

Tourists to Eire Increasing, Southern Railways Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Annual reports of railway companies are really much more than just dissertations on freight rates and such like devised by chairmen to lull shareholders into somnolence.

On the contrary, as Sir Walter Nugent, Chairman of the Great Southern Railways Company, showed here recently, they can provide one of the most enlightening cross-sections of the economic and social developments of a country.

It was shown in the Great Southern report, for instance, that the Company's employees are getting more in wages even if shareholders are not receiving more in dividends. Tourists in Eire are increasing and a campaign is planned to make Ireland's attractions and facilities for travel better known.

U. S. Tourists Sought

As a result of recent legislation in Eire, holidays with pay are to become the rule rather than the exception. This will be of considerable benefit to the railways. Sir Walter said special efforts were being made this year to draw visitors from Britain and the United States. The Great Southern Railway, he announced, plans to participate in the Irish section of the International Exhibition in New York in 1939.

During recent years there has been marked improvemeht in Irish roads and hotels. Profitable business done by the Company's hotels is said to indicate that they have reached a satisfactory standard. The country's transport system, Sir Walter pointed out, has now been welded into one comprehensive whole compared with the chaotic state it was in a few years ago.

The report provided a reflection of the labor conditions in Eire for the past year. The builders' strike, lasting six months, which has seriously held up rehousing schemes, considerably curtailed railway business.

The Chairman attached great importance to the necessity for improved trade relations between Eire and the United Kingdom. The likelihood of an eventual lowering of the trade barriers between the two countries and the fact that Eire's policy of building up home industry is putting more money into circulation were cited as two of the brightest hopes for the railways.

Total gross receipts for 1937 were £4,329,326, a decrease of £37,597, compared with 1936. Expenditure was up £29,989 at £3,924,660. Taking railway traffic alone, passenger receipts were £7,914 less, and goods £52,485 less than in the previous 12 months.

The report showed £75,424 less available for dividends than in the previous year. Preference and ordinary shareholders had to go without their dividends once again. Guaranteed preference stockholders got 4 per cent as before.

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Education and Entertainment at Dublin's Spring Show

Royal Dublin Society Show To Present Varied Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—In addition to Ireland's finest livestock, farm produce and industrial goods to be displayed at this year's Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society, May 3-7, there are to be novel features in Cossack riders, band competitions and country orchestras playing traditional Irish tunes.

Crack Russian riders executing hair-rasing feats of horsemanship are not intended in any way to rival the more serious sides of the show, but Mr. Justice Wylie, Director of the Society, believes that in these days entertainment is a necessary and desirable attribute of a national exhibition.

This policy undoubtedly is a factor in the increasing success of this Spring fixture, and even those who are attracted to the grounds with the main idea of a gay time can hardly fail to leave without a better knowledge of the progress of farming and industry.

At Ballsbridge, only a few minutes' drive from the center of Dublin, Ireland has one of the finest permanent show grounds in the world. A large new section has been completed this year for machinery exhibits and more horse boxes. The other sections are looking particularly spic and span with new coats of paint.

The grass enclosures are beautifully cared for, while all available corners are trim and gay with flowers. From the stands overlooking the jumping arena the slopes of the Wicklow mountains are a constant reminder of the nearness of the countryside which lies open to the visitor.

But to return to the more serious aspect of the Show. The brisk way the livestock entries have been coming in is most gratifying to the organizers and for that matter to everyone closely concerned with the national economy, for agriculture, especially cattle breeding, remains the chief source of national wealth despite growing industrialization.

The Spring Show used to be almost entirely agricultural. The sales are still the most important occasion of the year for the breeders, but then numerous stands displaying goods of home factories show how the balance of production has changed. Nevertheless just as the horse reigns supreme at the Horse Show at the same venue in August, so the other farm animals share the throne in May. The motor tractor and mass production machinery have a long way to make up in a land where association with animals is natural to the majority of the population.

On the manufacturers' stands they are out to show that the home goods which have been built up behind tariff walls are as good as the products which were formerly imported. Such articles as boots and shoes are now almost entirely of domestic make. Rapid progress has been made in bicycles, clothes, sweets, flour, bacon and oat products.

Countryside Crafts

The traditional crafts of the countryside — spinning, weaving, dyeing with local herbs and mosses, pottery and basket-making, iron work, lace-making and embroidering—are always a popular feature of the Show. This year's exhibition of this work will be larger than ever and there will be more craftsmen and women actually at work.

Another display which has proved most interesting and instructive has been a self-supporting farm in which is demonstrated how all the necessities of life can be produced on a farm. Such exhibits provide a marked contrast with the most up-to-date farm machinery which is also on view.

The more primitive methods of production are of great value in communities which are still largely composed of small farmers. Moreover it will be a sad day for Ireland if the native crafts disappear altogether, though at present, this appears unlikely to happen in view of the careful fostering of them.

Talking of the word "Ireland," it is one of the pleasantest features of the Spring Show that this term can be used more freely than at other times when one has to be more explicit and refer to Eire or the South or Northern Ireland. When the Show is on, geographical and political boundaries are mostly forgotten. Cows, sheep, pigs, butter and eggs are the same from whichever side of the map's red line they come. There are entries from all parts of Ireland and everyone is glad to forget political labels.

Have Big Exhibit

The Department of Agriculture will have a big exhibit where useful information can be gained by the biggest farmers and the smallest gardeners alike. Advice is given on such widely varying subjects as reafforestation and how to cut down the imports of onions by more home growing.

Some competition or other is usually taking place during the four days of the Show, like butter-making or sheep dog trials. Plenty of good jumping is to be seen and the children's competitions are always popular.

There is a strong social atmosphere at the Spring Show, though not as pronounced, of course, as at the Horse Show, which is the highlight of Dublin's "Season." But when the weather is fine in May there is nothing pleasanter than to parade along the judging rings beside the neatly pruned trees, which look all fresh in their new foliage. There is music, too, to quicken the step.

The buildings at Ballsbridge contain fine examples of the art of painters, sculptors, craftsmen, and writers.

Dorien Leigh **The Main Avenue at Ballsbridge, on the Outskirts of Dublin, Showing Pembroke Hall**

25,000th Ford Built In Eire Exhibited At Cork City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORK, Eire—When the 25,000th Irish-built Ford car came off the conveyor belt at the Ford works here recently it aroused nation wide interest.

The vehicles are assembled, not entirely built here; but an increasing amount of Irish materials is being employed, such as tires, inner tubes, chassis springs, batteries, sparking plugs, thread, elastic tapes, synthetic enamel and paints, and upholstery cloth.

The 25,000th car was one of the popular baby 8 h. p. models which are seen in such large numbers all over Britain. This vehicle was subsequently shown at an exhibition of Irish-built Ford cars and commercial vehicles in the City Hall here March 2.

Eire Campaigns Intensively To Preserve Ancient Folklore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eire has enlisted its school children in a campaign to preserve the Nation's heritage of folklore, customs, and traditions. Children of all rural schools are vieing with one another in collecting folktales, legends, and details of old crafts. Homework for them takes on a new appeal when it consists in getting grandma to recount one of her favorite stories.

The children write those tales down and the compositions are then collected and filed in the folklore headquarters at University College. Thus young hands are writing chapters of Irish history which might otherwise have been lost to posterity. Every locality is thus being tapped, a task which would have been beyond the powers of the limited number of official collectors.

The children are encouraged to turn in information on an immense variety of subjects: treasure supposed to have been buried, weather lore, feats of local heroes, old methods of candle-making, rope-making, spinning and weaving, festival customs, bird lore, home-made toys, the habits of peddlers, songs of local poets, old forms of sport, secrets of ancient potato growers, care of farm animals, the lore of village forges, clothes making, village fairs, local monuments.

Fairy Tales Collected

Then there are exciting imaginary topics such as giants, leprechauns, and mermaids. Information is even sought about stories of Ireland's historic counterparts of the Loch Ness monster. Teachers ask: "Is there a story told in your district of a serpent or large animal which lives in a certain lake or river? Are water-horses spoken of in the district?" The origin of place-names provides a fruitful subject. How did "Paddy Mór's Rock" and "Sheehan's Bog" come to be named?

While the collection of folklore and preservation of tradition must have a strong national basis and in Eire are closely linked with the campaign to revive the native language, they are also essentially international. The finding of this broader outlook at the headquarters of the Folklore Commission is one of the most pleasing aspects of the whole movement, for among folklore enthusiasts are to be found many of the most ardent Irish nationalists.

Aid From Rockefeller

The Irish folklore collection owed its start largely to the United States, whence came a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation. The international nature of folklore study is evidenced in that the standard textbook for investigators is the work of a Finnish scholar, Antti Arne, and of Professor Stith Thompson, an American of Bloomington, Indiana.

Great importance is attached in folklore study to variants of the same story, traditions, and custom. One may discover that a certain international folk tale which is known to have three distinct types—a central European type, an Eastern type, and a type mainly associated with Western Europe—occurs in one or more of these types in Ireland, associated, according to type, with different regions of the country.

In the same way customs which have been handed down from the Bronze Age as well as from the Early Christian period will throw light on Irish relations with the outside world during those periods.

The Scandinavian group of countries is furthest advanced in compiling its folklore, but Eire comes next and is probably rapidly catching up now, that the State is assisting the movement and the subject has been recognized by the Board of Education. Millions of words have already been collected and a rich flow is now coming in from the schools.

Interest Is Most Timely

It is realized that this sudden awakening is only just in time in view of the changing social conditions brought about by cinema and radio which threaten to put the old storytellers out of business.

Eire is really engaged in a five-year plan of gathering folklore and by 1940 or thereabouts expects to have the finest collection in the world. The Government contribution is £3,000 a year for five years. In addition to the assistance of the Rockefeller Institute, Harvard University has rendered valuable aid in investigating Irish antiquities and racial origins.

Much of the energy and enthusiam in the investigation work here has been engendered by Seamus Delargy, Professor at University College, Director of the Commission. One of his ardent wishes just now, is to stimulate the gathering of Irish folklore material in the United States. He believes that the 500,000 Irish-speaking people in that country provide a mine of tradition which would yield rich rewards if some organization would undertake the task of recovery.

Professor Delargy has a happy knack of imparting to others some of his great enthusiasm in folklore research. After one has met him there is no longer any doubting the fascination of the subject to which he voluntarily gives so much of his time.

Mechanical Cutter Makes Peat as Fuel Profitable in Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Turf, with the aid of mechanical means of cutting it, bids fair to play an even bigger part in Eire's future economy than it has in the past.

Most people who know the cheery warmth and smell of a peat fire will welcome this example of how modern machinery can give new life to an old industry.

It is estimated that Eire contains about 3,500,000,000 tons of turf, of which about 3,500,000 tons are cut annually. In fuel value a ton of turf is equal to about half a ton of coal.

The Government Turf Development Board has been chiefly engaged in the past year in producing machine-cut turf at Clonsast near Portarlington, at Lyrecrompane near Tralee, and at Turraun near Ferbane. Preparation of eight square miles of bog at Clonsast is costing about £193,000.

A steadily growing market is being found for turf as methods of production improve. A new type of turf briquette is being produced by electrically-operated compressing machines, which largely eliminates the dirt associated with turf cut roughly by hand.

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Industry and the Arts Continue Progress in Ireland

Eire Industry Shows Marked Growth in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Industrialization of Eire has made marked progress in the past year.

Among new industries started or officially opened were wallpaper, carbons and typewriter ribbons, asbestos, cement, buttons, cellulose paint, glass, carpets, electrical appliances, paper, rubber soles, golf bags, watches and clocks, cotton piece goods and women's hats. A mill for the production of steel is being erected at Cork.

The change over from importing such products to making them at home tends to cause some dislocation of trade, at all events temporarily. At times considerable opposition has been voiced by wholesalers, retailers and the public alike.

The question of women's hats, for instance, is a tricky one. It is no easy job to persuade buyers that Eire models are as fashionable as the latest creations from Paris. Actually a hat factory in Galway is staffed by Parisian and Viennese manufacturing milliners, who are instructing Irish workers, and it is claimed that in time Eire will be producing its own distinctive designs. All the same there is something about a Paris model—it can't be all imagination!

There are certain restrictions on imports of the more costly dress materials with the idea of encouraging home designs. Dublin hostesses are rather indignant, but it is hoped that the Irish will eventually show the same flair for the more flimsy materials that they already have in making their famous homespun tweeds.

These are the sort of inconveniences which have to be faced by a country building up its own industry. More serious is the fact that the cost of living is on the whole higher in Eire than in the United Kingdom. But it is recognized that Mr. Eamon de Valera's policy of moving toward self-sufficiency is making big strides and, moreover, could not be easily discarded even with a change of government.

In the five and a half years or so that Mr. de Valera has been in power the value of the output of industrial goods has increased by nearly 60 per cent. Nearly the whole requirements of boy's and men's outer clothing is now met by home factories. More than 60 firms now give employment to 4,500 workers.

Five years ago the value of women's imported clothes was £370,000; last year the value fell to £75,000. There are about 135 firms and 4,000 workers employed in making women's clothes. Footwear requirements are almost entirely from home factories. At the end of 1937 there were 35 boot and shoe factories, employing 7,000 people.

Eire's flour mills are also providing practically all the nation's requirements. Oil refineries and cement plants are coming into operation.

It is calculated that there are still being imported annually into Eire goods to the value of £24,000,000 which could be produced at home. The Government's policy of self-sufficiency indicates that the industrialization of the country will go considerably further. But presumably any considerable trade agreement between Eire and Britain would necessitate some modification of this policy.

The trouble about mass production of articles for a population as small as 3,000,000 is that the most up-to-date machinery can produce enough razor blades for all the clean-shaven men in Eire in several weeks. What is the machinery going to do for the rest of the year?

Again, it is more difficult for manufacturers producing for a small market to keep their machinery and factories up-to-the-minute and as a result costs cannot be reduced as they can by producers for a big market.

It is interesting to note the long range view of industrialization being taken by the Eire Government. Attempts are being made to profit from the mistakes of older industrial countries. Decentralization is one of the objectives, with a view to avoiding creation of "black areas" such as sprang up when England was being industrialized.

Dorien Leigh

Gathering Peat in Western Ireland

It never gets so very cold in Ireland, judging by standards of some countries, but it gets raw enough so that a good peat fire makes things much more cheerful. And it also cooks the potatoes. Peat is the fuel in rural areas. It is abundant especially on the west coast, and the cutting, curing, and stacking of it is a widespread industry. The cart and the donkey pannier are two of the commonest means of transporting the fuel in Connemara. Peat, it seems, is one of the steps of decaying vegetable matter on the way to becoming coal.

Club for Jobless In Dublin Extends Its Useful Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Dublin's club for unemployed—the Mount Street Club which has now been in existence three years, goes from strength to strength.

Its success is undoubtedly largely due to the organizers' policy that what the jobless want is an opportunity to work, not charity. Food, clothes, footwear and amusements in the Club are obtained only in exchange for work done.

Payment for work is made in the form of tallies—a tally representing an hour's work. Tallies are exchangeable in the Club for goods. In 1937 a total of 57,490 hours were worked by members compared with 34,470 in the previous year. More than 33,000 meals were provided in 12 months.

A visit to the Club's premises in Lower Mount Street is a revelation of what can be done to alleviate enforced idleness by enthusiastic organizers with loyal co-operation from the workless themselves.

The club's most important activity is food production. There are at present three allotments on which eight tons of potatoes and a quantity of other vegetables were produced in 1937. In the kitchen all the bread required is baked—11½ tons of it in 1937.

Theatrical Fields Well Tilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Considering Ireland's comparatively small population, there are probably proportionately more playwrights in Ireland than in any other country where the theater is a national institution and a part of the community life.

In Dublin there are two playhouses exclusively given over to the presentation of plays. These are the Abbey and the Gate. The seating capacity of the former is approximately 600, while the latter can accommodate just over 400. Spread over a season, the average nightly attendance at either theater is below capacity. A third theater, the Torch, made a great struggle to survive but, after two seasons, it failed to open again.

The disappearance of this playhouse was due, not to the lack of audience, but to overambition on the part of a change of management. Under the guidance of Charles Keogh, the theater had built up an audience through plays which had an undoubted appeal for that class of theatergoers which, for one reason or another, would not go to the Abbey or the Gate.

Mr. Keogh gave these people the type of play they wanted and he occasionally sandwiched in between a modern work of higher standard. Under a change of policy, however, the Torch offered, week after week, plays which, in the proper scheme of things, belonged to the Gate and this led to the closing of the Torch.

15 New Plays Produced

Turning from this rather discouraging side of the picture to the evidence that, even if interest in the theater is confined to a comparative few, there is no stagnation, one finds that, during the year 1937, no less than 15 new plays by native Irish playwrights, had their premières at the Abbey and at the Gate. The Abbey sponsored nine; the Longford Productions, at the Gate, presented four and the Gate Theater Productions (Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir) were responsible for one. Twelve authors were concerned and, of these, three were newcomers.

Another notable appearance as joint-authors was that of Frank O'Connor, previously known as a novelist, and Hugh Hunt, the Abbey producer. These were responsible for two extremely interesting plays, "In the Train," a one-act dramatization of Frank O'Connor's short story of the same name, and "The Invincibles," which, following a conventional opening, developed into an absorbing analytical study of the chief figure in the notorious Phoenix Park murders in 1883.

The authors whose plays were staged at the Abbey were Paul Vincent Carroll, whose "Shadow and Substance" had its première early last January and has been registering success in New York; Sean O'Casey, represented by a one-act comedy, "The End of the Beginning," which failed to fulfill the promise it carried in printed form; George Shiels' "Quin's Secret" was just another of those light comedies abounding in witty lines and good characterization; Maura Malloy, "Who Will Remember . . . ," a melodrama; Maeve O'Callaghan's "The Patriot," another satirical comment similar to "Wind From the West" but less satisfying; Louis D'Alton's "The Man in the Cloak," an interesting study of the Irish poet, Clarence Mangan, but hampered by the lack of data with which the name of Mangan is associated. Finally, Mr. Carroll provided that little cameo, "The Coggerers," which cannot be called a play but is a moving little study in humility and heroism.

"Cadenza in Black" Staged

Lord Longford discovered a new playwright of promise in Arthur Duff and staged his "Cadenza in Black," a study of decadence in an Irish family unable to adapt itself to the political changes following the Anglo-Irish treaty. He also presented Lord Dunsany's "Lord Adrian," which begins as comedy and later becomes serious drama.

Toward the close of the year, Hilton Edwards produced "Murder, Like Charity . . . ," by Andrew Ganley, a first play in the psycho-analytical vein. The author is not quite at home as a constructionist, but his chief character is a girl as intriguing and as baffling as Hedda Gabler.

Of the 15 new plays staged, those of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Duff and Mr. Ganley are alone entitled to be ranked high. But the number of new plays indicates beyond question the variety of the Irish theater.

Outside of the theaters mentioned, the Little Theater movement is throwing out healthy sprigs here and there throughout the country generally.

J. J. Hayes.

Irish Teachers And Woman Share Academy Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Academy of Letters includes on its list of awards for 1937 two schoolteachers of the Gaeltacht (Gaelic-speaking district of Connaught) and a woman of the Blasket Islands off the coast of Kerry. The awards are as follows:

The Harmsworth Award (£100)—for the best Irish novel published in 1937—to Sean O Faolain for his novel, "Bird Alone." The book is banned in Eire.

The Casement Memorial Award (£50)—for the best book of verses published by an Irish author during the years 1936-1937—to Austin Clarke for his "Collected Poems."

The O'Growney Award (£50)—for the best book in the Gaelic language published in 1937—to Peg Sayers, Blasket Islands, Kerry, for her book, "Peig."

The Special Prize of 40 guineas offered for the best essay on the Galway Gaelic poet and short story writer, Padhraic O Connaire, is divided between A. Ni Chnaimhin and Criostoir MacAonghusa.

Sean O. Faolain, who won the best-novel award, was graduated from the National University of Ireland with the M. A. degree. He also spent some time at Harvard. In 1929, he was lecturer in English at Boston College (Mass.) and he had previously, from 1920 to 1923, been a teacher at St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, England. He is the author of several novels and short stories.

The banning of his "Bird Alone," caused a protest, and it was reported at the time that the ban would be removed. The book continues to be prohibited in Eire.

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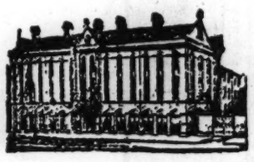
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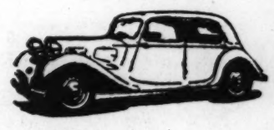
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Fifteen

Sir John evidently enjoyed looking at everything through the field glasses for he went to each window in turn to peer through at each particular view. At last, as he handed back the glasses, he queried.

"Do you often come up here to examine the country-side so early in the morning, Gwen?"

"Not often as early as that," she confessed. "But, you see, we had agreed to meet Bodwyn and search in the woods round the Castle for you and I had made myself wake up early so as to be ready when he telephoned. But I was too early, so I came up here to look round, because you can see such a long way in every direction from here."

Sir John's eyes were very kind as he looked down at her.

"Where was it that you rescued the shepherd from the bog?" asked Mr. Richards just then.

Bodwyn gave him a startled look and tried to catch Gwen's eye; but she had already turned to point out the direction in which that adventure had taken place, so all he could do was watch his father's face with hardly concealed concern.

Sir John's expression of casual interest changed to one of surprise, and he followed Gwen's vivid story with frank excitement, nodding his head approvingly at each difficulty overcome and even giving a sigh of very evident relief when the shepherd was successfully landed on firm ground.

At the end he turned suddenly to his son, saying,

"So you took part in that adventure, young man?"

"He went in front and tried out the ground. He insisted because he is a boy, and he said it was his privilege to take the most dangerous place." There was a challenge in the blue eyes that Gwen daringly raised to Sir John's face.

Bodwyn's Triumph

"There was hardly any danger really," put in Bodwyn, rather hastily. "We all held together and felt our way awfully carefully. And it was terribly lucky that we happened to be there, wasn't it, Father? If we hadn't been, Robert Hughes might have been sucked right in."

"It certainly was fine! You seem to have become a regular mountaineer since your tutor went away and left you to your own devices. I can see the only safe place for you is school, my boy."

It sounded like a threat. But Gwen, who was watching Sir John's face narrowly, could have declared that there was a twinkle in his eye. Then she turned, and a quick glance of understanding flashed between her and Bodwyn. As they twisted their way down from the tower, Sir John spoke again to Gwen.

"I am glad you are interested in local history, and legend. You are very fond of this place, aren't you?"

"I love it better than any place in the world," answered Gwen simply. And this time there was a very wistful look in the eyes that met his.

When they reached the garden Mildred suddenly exclaimed.

"Why, where's Bodwyn?"

They looked round, but he was nowhere in sight.

"Perhaps he got left behind in the tower," suggested Sir John. "I imagine he can find his way down. Ah! there he comes now. We began to think you had got lost this time, Bodwyn!"

"The tower's a finding-place, not a losing-place, Father," replied the boy, laughing. His face was flushed a little as if he might have been hurrying, and his eyes were very bright as he gave his father a glance which seemed to have a special meaning in it.

Sir John smiled slightly and then turned to say his farewell. Five minutes later the last crunching of the automobile wheels in the lane faded into the distance.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards went into the house, and as Gwen turned back to the lawn with Mildred she was suddenly conscious of a very flat, let-down feeling inside.

"What are you going to do now, Gwen?" asked her sister.

The question fitted in with Gwen's thoughts with a startling appropriateness. What was she going to do? Mary had her heart's desire; Bodwyn was probably getting his wish to go to school; the strike was happily settled. Only her own hope remained unfulfilled! That was her own doing, of course, but that did not seem to make it much easier; and somehow, with the dying away of the last sound of the wheels that bore Sir John and Bodwyn homewards, the possibility of her own cherished wish ever coming true seemed finally to have died away also.

The Tower Again

Mildred repeated her question a little impatiently, and Gwen gave herself a mental shake and made the first reply that came into her head.

"I think I'll finish that book that Mother and Father brought us. It's a good story, Millie, you must read it." Then she frowned. "I don't remember where I put it, though."

"Didn't you have it up in the den yesterday?"

"Why, yes, of course I did! I'll run up and get it and then come back and sit with you under the trees."

Gwen wound her way up into the tower once again, saw her book on a chair, picked it up and was just turning to go down when she caught sight of a long blue envelope lying on the table.

She took it up and to her astonishment read her own name. She turned the envelope over and was still more excited to find a large seal, stamped with a coat-of-arms, holding the flap secure. All at once her face lit up with a sudden recollection.

"Bodwyn must have stayed behind to put it here. That's why we missed him. I wonder whatever it can be!"

Then it occurred to her that she might open the envelope and find out. Taking care not to break the seal she slit the letter open at one end and slowly withdrew a sheet of paper several times folded. She opened it out and saw a long foolscap sheet; it had the ominous appearance of a legal document, and it was signed at the bottom with several names that looked as if they had been enscrolled from a copy book—all except one that stood out very black and decided, "John Penrhyddon, Bart." Below this signature was the big seal again.

"B-a-r-t.", read Gwen, frowning. Then her face cleared as she remembered. "That's short for 'baronet,' of course, because he's a 'Sir.'"

A Thrilling Document

Going over to the window Gwen leaned against the circling wall and began to read from the beginning:

"Know All Men By These Presents—"

At first she could make nothing of the legal language. But as she read on, Gwen suddenly realized without any possibility of doubt what it meant to say. It was a deed of gift making over Pen y Bryn for ninety-nine years to Gwen Richards.

As Gwen finished reading, her hand shook so that the envelope fell to the ground and a sheet of paper fluttered out and blew across the floor. She recovered it quickly and began to read the rather scrawly, boyish handwriting:

Dear Gwen:

Father says he is afraid you might think of leaving Pen y Bryn some day, and then if he got lost again, or anything happened to me, or if there should be another strike he wouldn't know what to do. So this paper will keep you here for ninety-nine years!

My tutor isn't coming back and I think perhaps Father will let me go to school this autumn.

I am so glad to have you and Mildred for friends now because you know how to do so many exciting things.

I won't write any more because I shall see you again very soon.

Your friend,
Bodwyn Penrhyddon.

Gwen drew a long, deep breath. Pen y Bryn her own!

She looked out of the window, Bodwyn's letter and the precious document grasped tightly in her hand. The sun was shining on the side of Maes y Gar, making the mountain look almost friendly; half a dozen seagulls swayed and circled over the glen; and a shepherd and his dog were coming down the face of Foel Fras. She turned in another direction and the square gray tower of Penrhyddon Castle showed proudly above the trees.

Then with the momentous envelope still clasped in her hand she ran down the stairway from Llewellyn's Tower to proclaim the good news.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Sir John Penrhyddon and his son Bodwyn, calling on the Richards family at Pen y Bryn, Wales, had just been conducted up into Llewellyn's Tower by Gwen and Mildred when our last chapter ended. Gwen had led a rescue party to find Sir John a few days before when he had become imprisoned in a deep chasm. Looking out on the mountains from the tower through field glasses, she sighted his terrier Tyke on Maes y Gar, climbed the mountain and discovered his master. When Sir John asked her what he could do to show his gratitude, her first impulse had been to ask him to continue the Richards family's 99-year lease on Pen y Bryn, which he had already notified them he would not renew. But, remembering the plight of striking slate miners at Penrhyddon, whom Sir John was threatening to lock out, Gwen appealed to him to meet the men and consider their demands. The meeting had turned out successfully and Gwen had the satisfaction of knowing that Mary, a miner's daughter in whom she was interested, would be able to accept an opportunity to train her beautiful voice.

Wasa Jodan From Black Star

Upper Left—A Chinese Boy Scout Practices Flag Signals. Upper Right—Chinese Girl Scouts Enjoy a Chat About the Experiences of Their Troop. Lower Right—Chinese Boy Scouts Learning to Construct a Bridge

The Age of Counterpoint

By Nicolas Slonimsky

By the time Columbus discovered America, the musical alphabet was so complete that any sound could be written out, and its proper place and time of duration plainly shown. This gave a chance to composers to write more complicated music. Soon, instead of the old fourths and fifths harnessed in a monotonous progression, all kinds of dissonant intervals were introduced, and the different parts in a chorus, or different instruments became so independent of one another that inexperienced listeners could hardly follow the music, just as nowadays some people and even music critics cannot follow a modern symphony with different melodies going on at the same time.

Before the time of full development of the musical alphabet, composers studied the art of writing a good melody only, because the accompaniment usually followed the melody note for note.

But it was not much fun for a singer of the second or the third voice to follow the leader all the time. In classical works, some instruments, for instance, the viola, are given very little chance for variety, and often have to play the same note over and over again. When I conducted a college orchestra, a viola player once walked out of the rehearsal, and when I asked him what was the matter, he replied that he was tired of sawing away the same note for a number of bars. The singers and players of old must have been bored, too, and demanded from the composers more variety in their parts.

That was the beginning of a great revolution. A Declaration of Independence in music was made, and all voices received equal rights with the leading voice.

This was made possible by the art of Counterpoint, which is a democratic treatment of the separate voices. Counterpoint is short for Point Counter Point, which means Note Against Note, because notes were at first written down as points, or dots. But Point Against Point was only the simplest kind of Counterpoint. In order to be heard, different voices were given two, three, or four notes against one. A special kind of Counterpoint was out-of-step Counterpoint, the second voice coming in after the melody, and holding over or taking a rest until the melody took the next note. Compositions in this kind of Counterpoint were called Hockets, which means hiccoughs, and our jazz is a grand-child of these old Hockets, because jazz is full of cross-rhythms, or syncopation.

For the Sake of Variety

To get even more variety, composers would write in different time-signatures for different voices, and have different sets of words for each! The use of different time-signatures was called Imbroglio, which means a mix-up.

As to different words for each voice, it is still being done in the opera. Often there are several people on the stage, all singing together, but each having different lines. Sometimes, two singers in a quartet hold a sinister plot against the rest of the quartet. The idea is that although the audience hears all about their dark conspiracy, the other singers are so busy singing their own plans that they hear nothing about the danger from their co-singers.

A Trick of Counterpoint

The art of Counterpoint is very important in such cases. The parts must all be in different rhythms, and whenever one singer has an important line, the rest must keep low, and so on by turns.

One of the most entertaining tricks of Counterpoint is the Round. In a Round all voices sing the same line, but each one comes in at a different time, repeating the same line over and over. "Three Blind Mice" is a Round for three voices. The second voice comes in two bars after the first, and the third two bars after the second, so that when the first voice is through, the second sings the middle verse, and the third has only begun to sing. This can go on like that forever, and in order to finish up a Round, there is added a special ending.

The first Round was composed as a joke seven hundred years ago, in England, to the old Anglo-Saxon words "Sumer Is Icumen In," which mean "summer has come." It was so cleverly written that even now composers admire its Counterpoint.

(This is the seventh article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

X

When you know your characters well, when you can see the background of your story clearly, when you have decided on the problem you wish to work out, you are ready to begin planning your story.

Every writer, no matter how experienced he may be, must do this planning. He may be so expert that he will not write out a plan, but certainly he will do much planning in his own thought. He will have the entire thing well thought out before he begins to write. With the very opening sentence he will have an idea of how the story is going to develop and how it is going to end. He must do this if he is to be fair with the reader.

Suppose, for example, that you are writing a story about a girl who wanted to go to a masquerade, and at the end of the story you simply say that she succeeded in going because she sat down and made herself a costume, and when she got there her costume was so striking she received first prize. Unless you had told your reader very early in the story that the girl knew how to sew, unless you emphasized the fact that she could sew unusually well, that she had much practise and an artistic sense, the reader would most likely feel that she had no right to the prize, and you had not told your story fairly. Your failure to make that important point clear will introduce an element of unreality into your story when you suddenly bring it in. So if you are a wise writer you will begin your story by letting the reader see that girl sewing on a dress for her little sister.

In this planning work you must ask yourself many questions and you must play a long game of "Just suppose." Do not be satisfied with the first answers that come to you. The more "supposing" you do the better your story will be.

And now, if you have been keeping your note-book up to date, in the method described in our first article, you should have by this time a collection of story ideas, characters, settings, problems, and you should be ready to start writing stories.

Look over your notes. You may start from anything you have written down—a character, an idea, a problem. But now is the time to start writing—and to keep on writing.

You may write your story quite fully at first, then go over it and take out any unnecessary words, paragraphs, scenes. Do not be afraid to cut into it. Tear it up if you like and start all over again. Every good story has had a great amount of revision.

The remainder of your note-book should be the best part. Remember the most interesting book you ever read was once nothing but blank pages. Soo what fine things you can do with the pages awaiting you.

(The End)

Are There Canals On Mars?

The canals—or supposed canals—that run criss-cross over the planet Mars, were discovered by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli in 1877 and, from that time to this, astronomers have been trying to decide whether they really are canals or not. Many claim that these supposed waterways look too natural to be man-made, forgetting that the railway bridge below the Victoria Falls in Africa blends so well with the landscape that it looks natural from a distance.

As an argument to prove that the lines are canals it should be said that Mars is very short of water—even the seas dry up in the hot weather—and that the inhabitants, if there are any, have to rely upon the melting snow from the "poles" for their supply. Astronomers have watched the ice-caps of Mars melting, and have actually seen the water spreading over the planet. It would, therefore, seem probable that the Martians have taken the precaution to dig canals.

The more astronomers examine the canals the more they are convinced that they form a system of irrigation far more remarkable than anything of the kind on this planet.

Sharing Leisure Time Interests

Our Mail Bag

A fine array of hobbies and interests is represented among the girls and boys whose names are published in this column today. Any girls or boys who want to enlarge their circle of friends by exchanging letters with others in distant places should be able to choose new correspondents from this list of those who would enjoy hearing from them.

Whether you are interested in the creative arts—music, drawing, dramatics, poetry, story-writing—in things mechanical or electrical, such as aviation, wireless, mechanical construction; in reading, bird study, riding, gardening, foreign customs, history, political events, sports of many kinds, photography, hiking, sewing, designing, farm life, stamp collecting, fencing, archery, journalism or fretwork, you may here find someone who shares those interests.

With spring vacations at hand, too, and with more opportunities for following the leisure time activities of one's own choice, many new correspondence friendships should grow among the readers of this column. And remember our policy—that girls write to girls and boys to boys.

Editor

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Marilyn S. (10), of Yakima, Washington, desires to correspond with some unknown friends. She enjoys music, drawing, skiing, bird lore, and swimming.

Patty W. (12), Monrovia, California, would welcome correspondents, especially in Holland and France. Her hobbies are collecting stamps and colored postcards.

Virginia B. (14) Palos Verdes Estates, California, would like to hear from anyone interested in writing poetry and stories, in riding, and gardening.

Rinie M. (14) Birmingham, Alabama, would like to have correspondents in all parts of the British Dominion, and especially England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, and India.

Elizabeth E. (14), St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, is interested in hearing from girls in the British Isles and the Colonies, also from foreign countries.

Frances W. (14), Valparaiso, Indiana, is interested in the customs of foreign countries, music, art, sports, and various hobbies, and would like correspondents anywhere.

Margery H. (14), Lansing, Michigan, asks for correspondents anywhere in the United States, especially in California; also in Europe. Her hobbies are stamp collecting, designing, sewing, reading, amateur photography and sports.

Grace S. (15), Whitewater, Wisconsin, who has found several friends through the Mail Bag, would enjoy hearing from girls in any part of the world. Her hobby is collecting stamps, and she likes all sports, baseball being her favorite, then hiking, tennis, swimming and skiing.

Jane T. (16), Sacramento, California, has had much pleasure in the friends she has found through the Mail Bag, one in South Africa, the other in Missouri, and would welcome other correspondents from anywhere in the world. Her chief interests are reading, history, piano, and the customs of foreign nations.

Doris C. (17) Squantum, Massachusetts, is of Swedish descent, and would like to hear from girls in Sweden. She would like to exchange letters with girls who are interested in music and aviation.

Idamay C. (17), Great Falls, Montana, is interested in political happenings, and would like to hear from girls in Holland, Portugal, and England. Her hobby is collecting snapshots, which she would like to exchange. She enjoys reading, and athletics of all kinds, especially fencing, archery, and hiking.

Florence T. (17), Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, would like to exchange letters with girls in foreign countries, especially England, Switzerland and France, as well as those in different parts of North and South America. Music, dramatics, and sports are her main interests.

Joyce P. (18), Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, would enjoy corresponding with girls of any other English-speaking country. Her interests are principally music, drawing, reading, gardening, and outdoor sports.

Mary T. (19), Fulton, Kentucky, is interested in hearing from girls in any English-speaking country, and especially desires a correspondent in Massachusetts. She lives on a farm, and has many pets.

Joyce H., of Sumner, Christchurch, New Zealand, would like to make friends with girls in all parts of the world, to whom she would enjoy writing and sending pictures of New Zealand, stamps. She is interested in foreign countries and outdoor life.

Boys

Tom T. (13), South Gate, California, would welcome correspondence with boys in England, Africa, Australia, and India. He is interested in journalism, sports and photography.

Jack F. (13), Trenton, New Jersey, would like to exchange letters with boys in Australia. Mechanics and sports, as well as stamp collecting, are his chief interests.

Esme W. (14), Wilston, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, would like to hear from a boy in Australia.

Billy B., of Plymouth, Michigan, would like to correspond with boys in Mexico, South Africa, Cuba, England and South America. Stamp collecting, fishing and swimming are his greatest interests.

John B., East Cleveland, Ohio, wants to exchange letters with boys 18 or 19, still in High School, preferably in England, who are also interested in athletics and social activities.

Vernon C. (18), Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa, would like to correspond with boys in any part of the world, 18 or 19 years of age. His main interests are fretwork, stamp collecting and wireless. He is also interested in all kinds of sports, although he does not take part in them.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably send a five-cent stamp with it. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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Look for Camp Advertisements on the Children's Page Each MONDAY

It Is April at Canterbury

WHEN you drive down the road to Canterbury, you wish you remembered your Chaucer better. It is hard, mind you, in this swarm of automobile traffic, to imagine that "Wel nyne and twenty in a companye of sondry folk by aventure y-fall in felawshipe," who went with Chaucer down the Pilgrims' Road. But, when you come to the road's end and turn out of the narrow, crowded street of ancient Canterbury, and under the great arched gate into the cathedral precinct, instantly you are back in Chaucer's time, in "that Aprille with his shours sote."

It is April this morning, the same soft, moist, sweet English April that the nine and twenty pilgrims knew, and the pigeons are cooing still in the stone carving of the cathedral, "and smale fowles maken melodye, that slepen al the night with open yë."

But at first you have no eye for the green lawns, the new leaves, the spring flowers, the nesting birds. You are overwhelmed by the wonder of Canterbury, the three-towered cathedral of the sainted Becket, a work of stone so intricate, so richly carved, so delicate and fragile to look upon that you would think it had sprouted out of the soil—a growth infinitely lush and succulent, like a surge of spring foliage and spring bloom. You would think that only nature and not the hands of men could have built it, that a spring breeze might make it sway and ripple, that a winter rain might batter it back into the earth.

* * *

THEY CALL IT Mother of England, mother of a prolific breed in this land and in a hundred lands across the sea; well-loved mother whose children through the centuries have come back here in every generation, on foot, by stage coach and now by automobile, to see the enduring glory of her, to take old wisdom and new nourishment from her. Mother of England, but the property of all human kind, heritage of all Christians, standing above sect or division with a serenity which seems to have caught in stone the whole tolerance and joy of Christianity.

Yes, joy is the word for Canterbury. It is huge and mighty; but, most of all, it is a monument to the happiness and the sure hope of Christians everywhere. Wholesome laughter is written all over it in homely wrinkles. There are twinkles and almost audible chuckles in the aged stone.

St. Paul's is joyous, too, but there is a certain ornate worldliness and show about it; Winchester is stolid, perhaps, and a little sad; Salisbury zealous and stern, with a lean finger pointing to the sky; York huge and a little arrogant. But Canterbury is pure joy, the work of men who believed in immortality and worked here into stone the promise they felt in their own hearts.

* * *

IT IS APRIL again and the new leaves are out on the trees that seem to throw a fragile green lace about the stone walls; the birds are singing and the children are playing upon the lawns, and Canterbury seems to smile down on them. For it has acquired through the centuries more than a mere softening of the stone's sharp lines under wind and weather, more than a ripening and a maturity like old oak—more than that, a character and a personality of its own as if it could speak if it wanted to. But on this spring morning it does not need to speak of its long story. It does not need to tell the lesson of its survival and the faith that was built into its huge form. It just sits there and smiles in the sunshine.

William of Sens, the Frenchman, and William, the Englishman, followed the sound rule that you may ornament construction, but you must not construct ornament. They built no ornament, but they ornamented almost every inch of construction from the foundations to the tips of the spires, so that the whole is one vast, swarming sculpture. With incredible patience they worked, the unknown sculptors, the forgotten artists who built their faith into the walls of Canterbury—laboring over every stone, carving each as a separate masterpiece, fitting the whole together in a splendid chaos of detail, a superb simplicity in the whole; worked year after year, not alone for wages, not for bread, but for something which would utter their innermost thoughts and leave them for other men to read a thousand years later.

* * *

SO THEY BUILT the Mother of England with all the solid strength and the sudden, unsuspected poetry of the British character; they caught and held in stone all the strange conflicts of light and shade in that character which peopled America and other lands—lands these humble workmen had never heard of.

Grim deeds have been done inside the Cathedral—the murder of Becket, the scourging of the second Henry in penitence; but they are long past and Canterbury is as fresh and happy this morning as the English countryside. It is April and the women of the town have piled the altar high with spring bloom, pear blossoms and wild red currants and bluebells that fill the great nave with the perfume of the Kentish lanes. You can hear the pigeons cooing outside, and the sun slants down through the vivid reds and blues of the pictured windows as through jewels.

Presently the organ begins to play the Doxology. "Praise Him from whom all blessings flow;" and the music seems to roll down these mighty corridors, swirl up among the groined arches, the tangled jungles of carving, and break against the ceilings like a great wave from the sea.

* * *

HERE TO CANTERBURY, on a day like this, came Chaucer and the twenty-nine. Perhaps it was while standing here in the cathedral that he first breathed that enduring sigh: "The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." Canterbury is the answer. Here the whole craft seems to have been mastered, here the aspiration of humanity is recognized and made plain.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

A Spring Absence

Is IT strange that I should want?
Now that March with pride and vaunt,
With this southern sun for mint
Gives the earth a magic hint
Of the Spring's first tint:

Is it strange that I should yearn?
Now the gusty March winds burn
All the atmosphere with beams
Of a vision, so it seems,
The Spring shakes in dreams:

Is it strange that I should reach?
In a mood bereft of speech,
Now the leaves are breaking out
Since the frost is put to rout
By the Spring's warm shout:

Oh, to yearn and reach and want!
Here in Georgia, where I can't
Have the Spring that I love best,
When New England fields are drest,
And her seas at rest.

It could never be the same
Though it knows no other name
Than the season men call Spring
To my heart, although it bring
One enamoring!

Underneath the northern skies
Is the land where beauty lies—
When the crocus breaks the gloom,
And forsythia's golden bloom,
Lilac's sweet perfume,

Makes New England a supreme
Haunting and intangible dream.
It's the very heart of her
With the flame of Spring astir
Makes earth holier!

WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE

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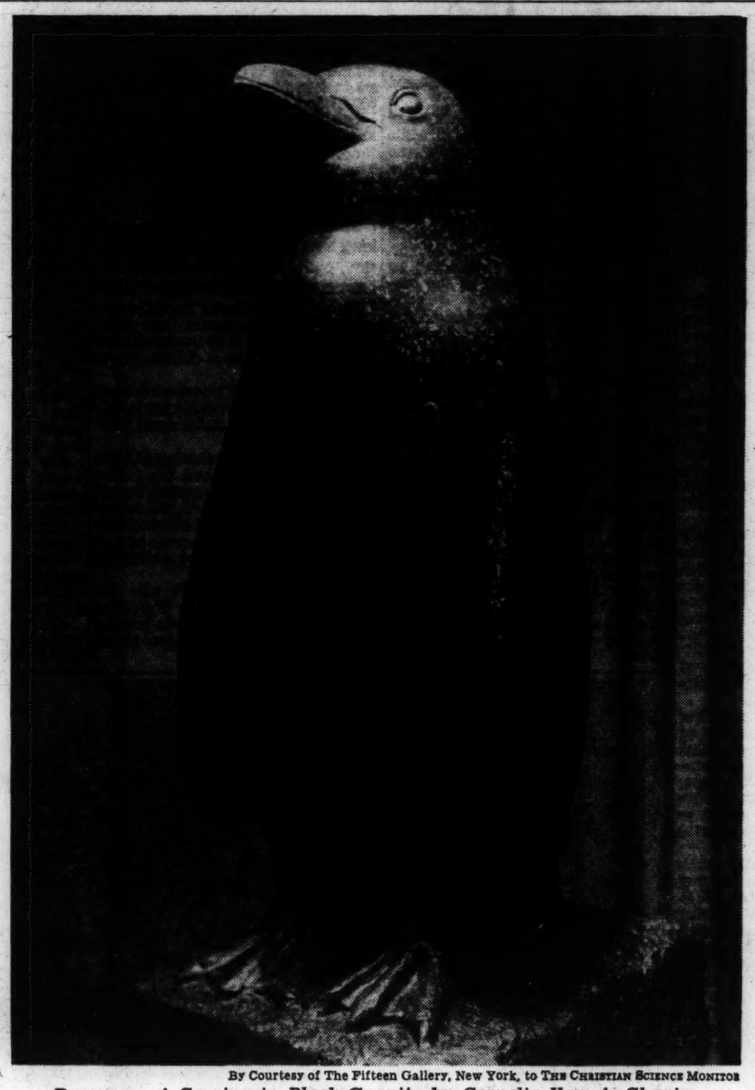

By Courtesy of The Fifteen Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PENGUIN: *A Carving in Black Granite by Cornelia Van A. Chapin*

THE artist carved this dignified gentleman direct from life. Miss Chapin visits many different zoos and takes her models as she finds them, spending long hours in contemplation of the characteristic aspects of each subject. The carving is all done by hand, from the roughing to the final polishing. Miss Chapin uses a variety of materials, the penguin being black granite. Among her other pieces are an elephant carved from an African tree, a tortoise carved in volcanic rock, and a guinea pig of creamy German stone.

The penguin, though, is one of the most popular of Miss Chapin's pieces. He was shown in the United States Pavilion at the Paris Exposition of Art and Technique of 1937. Wherever he appears he draws admiring crowds. Yet, as the penguin is a bird of poise, Miss Chapin reports that he remains unchanged by flattery. But there is something in his eye that leads the observer to believe he is not entirely displeased by admiration.

Here the Nile Is Born

A ROAR heralds the river. Thundering, a shining sheet of water, radiantly blue, tense with life, plunges round the reef of a rocky islet in a double fall, while below, the spray thickens in a milky green vortex, madly whirling its own foam away to an unknown destiny. In such clamor, the Nile is born.

In a quiet inlet at the edge of the mighty fall, a gigantic maw yawns pink. Puffing and sluggish, the hippopotamus snorts and grunts as it raises its head above the water to squirt a water-jet from its nostrils between its pink-lined ears. Lower down, where the water grows calmer, bronze-green dragons, with black spots on their carapace and a yellowish belly, lie basking; to complete the illusion of fairyland, their eyes are rimmed with gold. Each bears a bird on its back, or even between its teeth, for the dragon sleeps open-mouthed. This is Leviathan from the Book of Job, the crocodile. It looks like some strange survival from the time when ferns and forests covered the earth and saurians ruled the world.

But above the primeval monsters, the world of feathered things soars, wheels, and swoops. All the birds crossing Northern Africa, and many from Europe, gather here, and their screaming drowns the din of the waters. On the bushy island in the fall, untrodden by the foot of man, at the source of the Nile, lies the paradise of the birds.

Soft white patches shimmering like orange-blossom from out the dark verdure are transformed, when a noise alarms them, into white egrets which fly away over the falls, trailing their black legs. . . . Suddenly there is a splash in the hurrying water: a big, black bird has dropped from the wet brushwood of the islet; it is that notorious glutton, the cormorant; he stays submerged for minutes at a time, rises far off, and with the struggling fish in his beak, disappears with the powerful wing-stroke of a sea-bird. Disapproving, a grave black and white bird looks on; he walks with drooping head; then, as if to display real dignity, slowly spreads the shapely bow of his yellowish-striped wings in graceful flight. This is the ibis, the holy bird of the Nile.

Proud and solitary, like the princes of Arabian legends, mute and unapproachable, the cranes stand along the banks. One, silver-grey, with a noble gaze, who bears his rather too heavy head gracefully on his delicate neck, and holds his dark tail-feathers like a bouquet, at a single stroke spreads out a pair of gigantic wings and trails slowly away over the water, but his handsomer brother, whose feathers shimmer blue on tail and belly, carries on his head, like a peacock, a tuft of golden feathers; this is the crested crane, stately, gorgeous, and decadent like Van Dyck's royal portraits . . .

And among them the countless multitude of smaller birds flits to and fro over the source of the Nile, screaming, chattering, and piping: sun-birds flashing in water and light, turquoise-blue with orange feathers, pink and rusty red, iridescent, among blue-shimmering kingfishers, with gleaming thrushes darting over their heads. Bulbul, the oriental nightingale, invisible in the undergrowth, gurgles her melody, but close by her secret spot, the swallows from the north swoop past in softly twittering flight, seeking, like the German poets, the south and the oriental nightingale. And the rose-grey turtles coo in deep contralto, little opalescent blue-green starlings pipe their song into the screaming of the bigger birds, martins dip their brown breasts in the spray, and the wagtail, a Nile-bird like the ibis, the daintiest of all, warbles as it rocks. In a chorus of sound and color, they whir round the inaccessible islet in the falls.
—From "The Nile," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Viking.)

Lunch Under Cover

WE HAD planned an early picnic on the down, in the first warm days of the year. There are always sunny corners where the gorse makes a windbreak; or where piled brushwood, in a clearing, serves as a dry, sweet-scented bench. But the rain caught us; and we raced for shelter to the great black shell of a barn which stood like a scarecrow on the down's spur.

There were only three sides to the barn, but it was too big, and too stoutly built, for a linhay. It had a high, vaulted roof, with great beams and buttresses of black wood. It might have been the threshing barn of some disused farmstead, with the great doors where the piled wagons drove in removed from the side which now lay open to the down. It was empty, except for a broken farm cart, a wheel propped against the wall, and a rusty, broken plough. The floor was silted up with white downland chalk; but, where the wood lay bare, it had a mellow, polished surface, and the boards were yellow along the cracks. . . .

* * *

IT WAS AN enchanting place. Shadows hung under the roof, and spanned the corners. There were great loops and twists of spiders' webs which swayed as the wind caught them. The whole place was full of the scent of dried grain, of old sun-and-rain-soaked wood, of ripeness. The rain blowing in from the downs heightened, rather than dispelled, this friendly scent, as moisture draws the fragrance of good soil.

We ate our lunch, perched high in the old cart, with the rain beating against the wall of the barn, and every now and then blowing in on us like spray. With April suddenness, the storm died away and, before we had finished our meal, a sliver of light slid through a crack in the wall behind us. Little chinks and flecks of gold showed everywhere, starring the floor. In the old walls new colors formed out of the shadows, purple, old gold, garnet, melting from one shade to the other like the rich undertones of a Rembrandt.

* * *

FRAMED IN THE black doorway of the barn, the downs shone in the sun, their green slopes silvered with the rain. We went out into the brightness; we climbed over the top of the down. Half over the brow, raising a battered crest not so high as the barn roof, lay the relic of what had once been the barn's whole existence. For the tumbledown structure of a windmill, its sweeps broken and scattered, still stood on the hill slope.

Curiously enough, it was the sense of beauty and not sadness which lingered on that hillside. We looked back from the farther slope of the valley, and saw the white framework standing there, and behind it the black roof of the barn. Against the gray blown clouds of April, the two were etched in with the delicate precision of a master hand.

P. W.

Spring Moon

TODAY
The blue birds came
to sign a truce with winter;
And in the sky they placed a bright
Spring moon.

H. McG.

Winning the Prize

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEALTH, harmony, security, joy, and freedom are today within reach of the spiritually scientific thinker. If we continue to believe that these desirable states are to be found in matter, or are to be gained by means of material methods, we are already losers in the race. To believe that the determined human will is a factor in successful living is a mistake which tends to rupture the harmony of mankind. Success, when built upon a foundation of materiality, is temporary and may be likened to the house built upon the sand: "And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it" (Matthew 7:27).

Is not a prize or goal a point toward which we direct our thoughts and efforts? In the world of sports the goal is a winning-point, a definite line, a fixed limit. In the world of thought goals assume greater importance; and in the universe of spiritual understanding, the possible unfoldment of the truths about Life, Truth, Love, and of man as God's image and likeness, is without limits. In the divine universe every right thinker is a prize winner. Every good motive or aim has its reward, since every spiritual thought carries with it joy, peace, abundance, health.

In the human sense of life mankind strives to achieve a competence, health, harmony. Too often, in spite of sincere efforts, the goal seems always just beyond one's reach. The proverbial ship with its cargo of rich rewards seems long overdue, or perhaps fades away on the horizon. Hope erelong becomes a cheat. But human sense,—human outlining, human sacrifice, human will,—is the foundation of sand upon which no one can successfully erect a permanent structure. It is only upon the rock of spiritual thinking that one may build a right sense of life, may achieve permanence, peace, security, and win the prize of harmonious existence, of eternal life and joy, through understanding God's allness.

The Scriptures offer a rich field of reading and study. In them we find practical wisdom, inspired directions for, and illuminating illustrations of, constructive living. We also have "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which provides an unlimited source of inspiration to those seeking health, harmony, happiness, progress, peace. In Science and Health (p. 462) she says, "Whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement, and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

Christian Science teaches, as does the Bible, that man's origin is spiritual, not material. It teaches that hatred, envy, revenge, greed, malice, anger, are inflammatory states of thought. Like poison, these false beliefs cause the distress, inharmony, loss, and death which seem to afflict mortals. Wherever fear or greed enter into a human problem, there enters also inharmony—disease of body, mind, business.

Honesty, sincerity, generosity, simplicity, righteousness, carry a cargo of riches only dimly seen by mortals. Truthfulness, temperance, gentleness, coupled with the spiritual understanding of Life as God, and of man as the reflection of Life, bring us each day greater evidence of supply, health, peace.

It seems easier to desire freedom from distress than it is to gain the corrected mental outlook, the spiritual point of view which confers a realization of present harmony. Every amateur begins with the simple rudiments of the art in which he desires to become proficient. Every prize winner expends countless hours upon practice, constant repetition of those rudiments which are the foundations of his or her success. Divine Mind, God, is the source from which we may draw unlimited ideas, and these ideas are practical, powerful, productive. These ideas spontaneously appear to the consciousness which is practicing right, truthful, spiritual thinking.

Holding in thought an inharmonious past, fearing a dark future, living today in a sense of fear, confusion, doubt, or of distrust in God's omnipotent love and tender care for His children, what can our outlook be? Surely, not a healthy, peaceful, secure state of mind! The false sense of life as being of or in matter can be removed from our lives by understanding spiritual truth.

By constantly holding to the fact that we are spiritual, by consistently studying the Scriptures and Science and Health, we are hourly garnering beautiful, perfect ideas, which bring a harvest of health, joy, and prosperity. We are already winners in the race for security, freedom, health.

Paul wrote for the encouragement of mankind (Philippians 3:13, 14), "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Hur segerlönen vinnes

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

HÄLSA, harmoni, trygghet, glädje och frihet äro i denna dag inom räckhåll för den andligt vetenskapliga tänkaren. Om vi alltjämt tro, att dessa önskvärda sinnestillstånd kunna finnas i materien eller kunna uppnås genom materiella metoder, ha vi redan blivit efter i loppet. Att tro, att den bestämda mänskliga viljan är en medverkande kraft i ett framgångsrikt liv, är ett misstag, som bidrager till att omintetgöra människosläktets harmoni. Den framgång, som är byggd på en materiell grundval, är blott tillfällig och kan liknas vid det hus, som byggdes på sanden: "Och slagregn föll, och vattenströmmarna kommo och vindarna blåste och slogo mot det huset; och det föll omkull, och dess fall var stort" (Matt. 7:27).

Är icke ett tävlingspris eller ett mål en punkt, mot vilken vi rikta våra tankar och strävanden? Inom idrottsvärlden är målet tävlingens slutpunkt, en bestämd linje, en fastställd gräns. I tankens värld får begreppet mål en högre betydelse; och i den andliga förståelsens universum äro möjligheterna för uppenbarandet av sanningen om Liv, Sanning och Kärlek och av människan såsom Guds avbild och likhet obegränsade. I det gudomliga universum är varje rätt tänkare en segervinnare. Varje gott motiv eller syfte har sin lön, emedan varje andlig tanke för med sig glädje, frid, riklig tillgång och hälsa.

Då vi uppfatta livet på ett mänskligt sätt, sträva vi efter att förvärva välstånd, hälsa och harmoni. Alltför ofta tycka vi likväl, att målet trots allvarliga ansträngningar alltid ligger just utom räckhåll. Lyckoskeppet med sin last av rika belöningar tyckes sedan länge vara fördröjt eller kanske försvinna vid horisonten. Hoppet visar sig inom kort vara ett bedrägeri. Men mänsklig uppfattning—mänskligt planerande, mänsklig uppoffring, mänsklig vilja—är den grundval av sand, på vilken ingen med framgång kan uppföra en bestående byggnad. Det är endast på det andliga tänkandets klippa, som vi kunna grunda en rätt livsuppfattning, kunna uppnå beständighet, frid och trygghet och genom förståelse av Guds allhet vinna den segerlön, som består av en harmonisk tillvaro, av evigt liv och glädje.

Skriften erbjuder ett rikt fält för läsning och studium. Där kunna vi finna praktisk vishet, inspirerade riktlinjer för och belysande exempel på konstruktivt levnadssätt. Vi hava även *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, och denna bok är en outtömlig källa till inspiration för dem som söka hälsa, harmoni, lycka, framgång och frid. I *Science and Health* (sid. 462) säger hon: "Den som vill demonstrera helande genom Kristen Vetenskap måste noggrant hålla sig till dess regler, beakta varje punkt och utgå från de fastställda grunderna. Denna uppgift innebär intet som är svårt eller mödosamt, när vägen är utpekad; men själv-förnekelse, uppriktighet, kristlighet och uthållighet allena vinna priset, såsom de vanligen göra på alla områden i livet."

Kristen Vetenskap lär liksom Bibeln, att människans ursprung är andligt, icke materiellt. Denna Vetenskap lär, att hat, avund, hämnd, girighet, ondska, vrede äro upphetsande tanketillstånd. Liksom gift orsaka dessa felaktiga föreställningar det lidande, den disharmoni, förlust och död, som tyckas hemsöka de dödliga. Varhelst fruktan eller vinningslystnad inträngер i ett mänskligt problem, där inträngер också disharmoni—sjuklighet i kroppen, i sinnet eller i affärsverksamheten.

Ärlighet, uppriktighet, frikostighet, enkelhet och rättrådighet föra med sig en last av rikedomar, som endast svagt urskiljas av de dödliga. Sannfärdighet, måttlighet och mildhet i förening med andlig förståelse av Liv såsom Gud och av människan såsom återspeglingen av Liv, skänka oss varje dag större bevis på tillgång, hälsa och frid.

Det tyckes vara lättare att längta efter frihet från lidande än att vinna den rätta mentala utblicken, den andliga synpunkt, som medför förverkligandet av harmonien såsom närvarande. Varje amatör börjar med de enkla grunderna i den konstart, i vilken han önskar vinna färdighet. Var och en som vill vinna ett pris ägnar otaliga timmar till träning, ständiga repetitioner av dessa första grunder, som borga för hans eller hennes framgång. Det gudomliga Sinnet, Gud, är den källa, från vilken vi kunna hämta obegränsade idéer, och dessa idéer äro praktiska, mäktiga och produktiva. Dessa idéer framträda spontant för det medvetande, som utövar ett rätt, sant, andligt tänkande.

Om vi i tanken hålla fast vid ett oharmoniskt förflutet, om vi frukta en mörk framtid, om vi nu leva i en känsla av fruktan, förvirring, tvivel eller misströstan om Guds allsmäktiga kärlek och ömma omsorg om Sina barn, hurudan blir väl då vår syn på tillvaron? Helt visst icke ett sunt, fridfullt och lugnt sinnestillstånd. Den felaktiga uppfattningen av liv såsom av eller i materie kan fördrivas från vårt liv genom förståelsen av den andliga sanningen.

Genom att ständigt hålla fast vid det faktum, att vi äro andliga, genom att träget studera Skriften och *Science and Health*, insamla vi stundligen sköna, fullkomliga idéer, som medföra en skörd av hälsa, glädje och välgång. Vi äro då redan segervinnare i tävlingen om trygghet, frihet och hälsa.

Paulus skrev till uppmuntran för människosläktet (Fil. 3:13, 14): "Mina bröder, jag håller icke före, att jag ännu har vunnit det, men ett gör jag: jag förgäter det som är bakom mig och sträcker mig mot det som är framför mig och jagar mot målet för att få den segerlön, som hålles framför oss genom Guds kallelse ovanifrån i Kristus Jesus."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Star Grass

HERE in the meadow, high and sunny,
Here in the windy April air
The star grass blooms, the color of honey,
The color of a yellow pear

Fallen in a smoke-tanged autumn orchard.
The delicate blue-eyed grass is blown
On the curving wind of April, nurtured
On little more than stone,

For the gold star grass and the blue-eyed grasses
Bloom where the silver-cool rains spill
In a high sparse meadow when April passes,
Bloom on a stone-harsh hill.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Socialism in New Zealand: Gains and Defects Weighed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—With the November elections in sight, New Zealand is taking stock of the results of two years of Socialist rule and discovering that there are disadvantages to offset the benefits. Most of the criticism comes from industry, which is irritated at the close supervision, the heavy taxation and close governmental control.

Industry is hampered by a heavy tax rate of 40 cents in the dollar. It also claims that it is seriously burdened by the compulsory 40-hour work week, which is said to have cut production by around 10 per cent and hoisted costs. Effect of this move on the home market was revealed with publication of the trade statistics covering New Zealand and Australia. The latter country, nearest of the manufacturing nations, sent $4 worth of goods here last year for every dollar spent in New Zealand. In other words, rising prices in the industrial fields sent orders flying abroad and Australia was the first place to get the advantage.

Complete Control of Fruit

This condition is being altered by revision of the trade pact between the two British dominions. New Zealand is moving up the duty rate on 30 articles of export by Australia, claiming that the lower price level for these commodities is unbalancing its economy. Once again the people are likely to be left holding the bag. For, with the Australian competition ended, it is felt that there will be nothing to prevent local industrialists from charging all the traffic will bear. Higher prices, it is said, will rule here in all fields of manufactured goods.

The Government, however, is moving to peg foodstuffs prices at least. Complete control of all fruit is announced as a new Government measure in a few weeks' time, to be followed by government control of honey marketing. Oranges have been under control for some time, so have flour, bread and petrol. There are some regional schemes covering sale of milk, and meat is expected to join the wagon before long. In this way the Government hopes to save something of the pay hoists given the country two years ago. With a general election only six months away the Socialists are growing price-conscious.

Another measure of the Socailists that arouses criticism in industry is unionization. On the waterfronts dockers have sometimes defied their own leaders with go-slow campaigns until shippers have demanded government investigation of the situation. It is to be seen in the recent threat of the Hawke's Bay River Board, administrative body in charge of the territory which was the scene of the disastrous 1931 earthquake, to cease work on one of its flood control schemes rather than submit to "hounding by union officials." Wage rates on the scheme are already fixed by the Government's Arbitration Court, and the board had to pay $10,000 to laborers on the scheme for Christmas holidays when no time was worked.

Promises of the Opposition

Influence of the unions, say the industrialists, now reached into every corner of the land. They intervene to fix conditions on which farmers shall hire labor, on which local authorities shall conduct development schemes, they influence Government policy and make handsome donations to party funds. The farmer says he doesn't get his labor, and the local authorities say their schemes are costing them more.

Despite the complaints, however, the Opposition hardly looks like overthrowing the Government with its 3 to 1 majority. Their election program comes as a feeble squeak after the roars of criticism their thin ranks have raised in Parliament in the last year. So feeble is the note that the Socialists, showing signs of being attacked by election jitters, have recovered their confidence and gaps in their ranks have closed.

The moderates declare against the politically-bossed Reserve Bank, arguing that finance control must be severed from Parliament; they declare against Government domination of farm-products marketing, say they will end the guaranteed price scheme under which the State purchases farm produce as soon as it is loaded aboard ship, and will give control to the producers.

Job Insurance plan

They promise to foster manufacturing industries and remove bureaucratic control, to extend health services and maintain pensions, to encourage private enterprise in transport, in which field the Socialists are unwilling interveners, to provide cheap money and reduce taxation.

Out of office since 1935, the moderates declare they will develop a plan for jobless insurance which will end need of the dole they paid for years before their defeat. They declare workers have a right to jobs and to the highest possible wages.

This document is more remarkable for what it does not say.

That the Socialists will produce a platform glowing with promise there is no doubt. The moderates appear to be deliberately underbidding because they feel certain the laborites will overplay their hand in any case.

The moderates hope that the Socialists, having started at such a dizzy pace in 1937—they put almost their whole policy into effect in a single year—will overreach themselves in the effort to keep doing something through long years with nothing at hand to do.

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U.S. Housing Held Superior to Most Plans in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—In its Federal housing program, the United States has achieved new low rents surpassing anything done in Germany or the Scandinavian countries and challenging British accomplishments.

So Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was told today by Miss Catherine Bauer, housing expert who now holds a position as Director of Research and Information with the U. S. Housing Authority.

Miss Bauer based her conclusion on the proportionate number of slum families reached by low-cost housing programs in the various countries where she has made thorough studies.

Rents at the five projects for which contracts have been signed under the United States housing law, passed last summer, range from $2.75 per room per month in Austin, Texas, to $4.25 in Youngstown, Ohio. Additional charges will be made for heat, light and other utilities.

These rents are also "definitely lower" than those reached under the old PWA program under which about half of the projects were built on land occupied by slums at the time of its purchase, according to Miss Bauer. Under the new law, vacant land will be used more freely with the proviso that an equal area of slums be demolished by the municipality.

Experience in this country has shown one-family row houses of brick or concrete to be the cheapest type of dwelling for the Government to subsidize in the long run, Miss Bauer reported. Large apartment buildings have been found to be generally more expensive because of large maintenance costs.

No ground has actually been broken yet under the new housing program, but Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Administrator, recently promised widespread construction activity during the summer months.

When the projects are completed no family can live in them whose income is more than five times the gross rent, unless they have three or more dependent children then it can be six times the rent charged.

'Poor' Railroads Enrich Language With Train Lingo

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The railroads—which are seeking help from the Government—have been helping for decades to enrich the American language.

Visit the Association of American Railroads, give some of the veterans the green light, and the bright words of the craft pour out like sparks from a fusee (a railroad flare signal).

For instance:

"The stinger told the boys in the doghouse that the bake head said some silk hats are heading home."

Translated, it means: The brakeman told the men in the caboose that the conductor said some officials of the line are riding with the train.

Hot shot is a fast freight.

Boomer is an old railroader, a wanderer.

Most railroad men gave up saying locomotive years ago. To them the engine is the hog, or the tea kettle. The new diesel engine is the dummy.

Lots of nams have been given the conductor. The main ones are the big-O, brains, skipper, bake head and the captain.

A deadhead is one who rides on a pass. The division superintendent is the old man.

The railroad is given credit for the phrase, "Called on the carpet," because in the old days the superintendent was about the only boss whose office had a carpet.

Baseball didn't give the country double-header. That's an old, old phrase for "a couple of hogs pulling the hacks."

Present Child Movie Stars Face No Tangle on Fortunes

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 14 (AP)—Shirley Temple will not have to go to court when she comes of age to obtain the fortune she amassed as a child movie star.

Neither will Deanna Durbin, Jane Withers, Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew or any other of the movie youngsters whose names are emblazoned on theater marquees.

The plight of Jackie Coogan, who is suing his mother and stepfather for an accounting of his childhood film earnings, estimated at $4,000,000, seems to have been anticipated by the studios and parents of the current juvenile stars.

Deanna Durbin, for instance: Her father, James Durbin, is investing her earnings (estimated at $800 a day) in life insurance and real estate for her.

Bank as Guardian

Jackie Cooper's checks are deposited in the Jackie Cooper Estate account in a bank, which is his financial guardian.

Shirley Temple's movie earnings, which run quite a way up in four figures, are well regulated by her contract.

Shirley's mother gets $500 a week from the studio and pays most of the household expenses in Santa Monica, although her father, George Temple, who has a business management enterprise, contributes a substantial share.

Most of Shirley's money goes into trusts, annuities, and government bonds. Shirley will not be able to get all her money in one lump. Some will go to her when she is 20, more at 30, 40 and 50.

Of Jane Withers' movie money, about $1,000 a week goes into a trust fund, and she is the sole beneficiary. The rest of her earnings are deposited in her bank account.

Financially Independent

Freddie Bartholomew's finances have been the subject of much litigation, but now that his custody has been settled in the hands of "Aunt Cissy"—Miss Millycent Bartholomew—a monetary program has been worked out. He will be financially independent when he is old enough to vote.

Mickey Rooney's investment trust will bring him at least $50,000 in addition to $20,000 in endowment policies.

Jackie Coogan was earning $5,000 a week 10 years ago, and his father took charge of all the money, Jackie getting only $6.50 a week. His father was killed in an automobile accident shortly before Jackie became of age, and his mother married Arthur L. Bernstein.

Mr. Bernstein and his wife say Jackie has received all he is entitled to and that under California law the money earned by minors goes to the parents.

Britain Explores U.S. and Canada As Plane Source

(Continued from Page 1)

fully employed just now upon home requirements, this, it is thought here, might not prevent their cooperation in setting up branches in Canada where a plant could be installed for producing aircraft upon British models.

The stimulus that this would give to industrial recovery in the United States, it is claimed, might not be negligible. The advantage, too, would be mutual because it would minimize the diminution of skilled labor in British factories where trade unions, moreover, don't see eye to eye with the Government on present foreign policies.

It is suggested in official circles that an interchange of services might be considered, based upon the fact that while Britain urgently needs aircraft, the United States might have a profitable use for merchant ships, for the economic construction of which Britain has facilities not fully taken up at present.

Trade treaty negotiations now proceeding between Washington and London may afford an opportunity for looking into this.

A movement for speeding up Britain's defense arrangements in the meantime is being developed.

British Purchase of Planes Seen Facing Barriers in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

for the commercial market, not for the United States Government. These Britain could buy. It could also buy from companies with Government contracts planes of their older types which are no longer restricted.

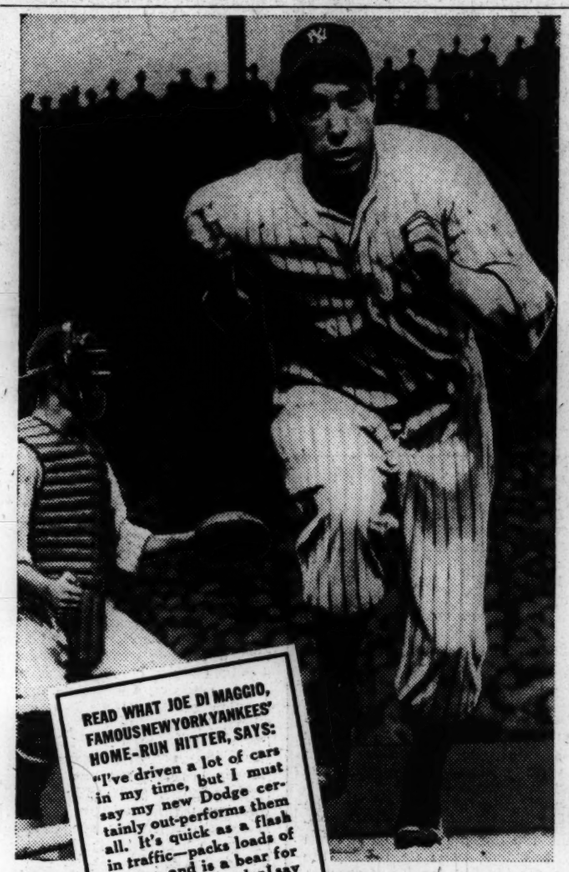
The quantity of American planes which it could obtain cannot be determined here at once. It is estimated, however, that export in considerable volume could be reached within six months. Certainly there could be enough volume to make an appreciable difference in the relative strength of European air forces.

But Britain could not expect to obtain replacements for these planes in case of war. There is a possibility it could. It is possible circumstances might develop in the light of which Congress would modify the Neutrality Act, or under which the President would not feel obliged to invoke the act, and embargo the shipment of American munitions to Britain. The fact remains, however, that no one in Washington today could give the British Government any assurance this would happen.

London reports that British agents will seek to obtain priority in deliveries from American plants now producing for the United States Army and Navy is likely to prove another disappointment. The Army and Navy are far behind their legally-authorized air strengths. They are pressing manufacturers for deliveries as rapidly as possible. There is no reason to suppose they would step aside in order that Britain could rearm faster.

The fact the latest American-type military planes are not available for export would not necessarily be a serious handicap to British interests. The most secret of American secret designs are its biggest bombers, the "super-flying fortresses." British needs do not require planes of this size or cruising range. Experts here estimate that plane types available for export would meet British needs, and would equal in efficiency and military value the latest types being produced in Germany and Italy.

Behind Britain's continued interest in the possibility of American airplane purchases is the apparent fact German plane production is today greater than French and British combined. Individuals here in possession of reliable secret information state that despite every effort to speed up British aircraft production for over a year Germany still is producing at a significantly higher rate. French production is slow and unsatisfactory. Germany is still increasing its margin of superiority in the air over Britain and France combined.



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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938

Dr. Jakmauh's Name to Reach Council Again

Hurley to Press Nomination Despite Rejection by 6 to 3 Vote

Harrington Is In

Only Opponent to His Confirmation Is Lieutenant Governor Kelly

A new attempt to force Executive Council approval of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh of South Boston as State Commissioner of Public Health will be made by Gov. Charles F. Hurley next Wednesday, following his sharp defeat yesterday when the Council turned down the Dr. Jakmauh nomination by a six to three vote.

The Council action yesterday constituted Governor Hurley's first setback on a major appointment since the Council failed to confirm his appointment of Lawrence J. Crowley, former Brockton Mayor, as Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Plymouth County. It also marked an initial victory for the civic and medical leaders who have opposed Governor Hurley's failure to reappoint Dr. Henry D. Chadwick as State Commissioner of Public Health.

Ouster Criticized

Numerous Hurley critics were today classing the Governor's ousting of Dr. Chadwick with former Gov. James M. Curley's failure to reappoint Dr. Payson Smith as State Commissioner of Education.

At yesterday's late Council meeting Governor Hurley was victorious in his nomination of Charles F. J Harrington, Boston insurance broker and one of the major Hurley leaders at the 1936 Democratic pre-primary convention, as State Commissioner of Insurance. The vote was eight to one, with Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly providing the only opposition. The Lieutenant Governor opposed Mr. Harrington's apointment on the ground that the new Commissioner has publicly announced he favors higher compulsory automobile insurance rates. Mr. Harrington succeeds Francis J. DeCelles, the only insurance commissioner who has ever forced general lowering of compulsory rates.

The Council on Dr. Jakmauh found all Republican members voting against his confirmation. One Democrat, Edward T. Collings of Springfield, joined the Republican opposition, explaining that Dr. Jakmauh, whom he recognized as a fine physician, had no experience as a public health administrator.

Advised by Weeks

By voting against Dr. Jakmauh's confirmation, the Republicans were following the advice of Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who called for such action.

Councilor Daniel J. Coakley (D) of Brighton, after the meeting, bitterly attacked the Republican opposition, charging hypocrisy and declaring that Republicans had predicted disaster would follow the removal of Dr. Payson Smith and of Richard Conant as State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Stating "the old war cry has worked again, but I don't think the Republican machine will find it very valuable on election day," Councilor Coakley threatened to file a bill in the Legislature to establish hypocrisy as a crime.

Mr. Harrington took office immediately after his confirmation. His first official act was to accept the resignation of Edward L. Ford, confidential assistant to the insurance commissioner. While the commissioner was performing his first duties, Lieutenant Governor Kelly stated "I can only say that I sympathize with the 900,000 overtaxed automobile owners in this Commonwealth. Their future is very discouraging."

Dad Is Their Pal

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and His Sons

Lodge Graduates in Senate; Made Sophomore With Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, has completed his freshman year in the Senate. Close observers of his political apprenticeship would say he has been promoted to the sophomore year with honors.

Ever since he's been in Washington, Senator Lodge has been living down the verse about the Cabots being so exclusive, they practically speak to no one. With much the same political astuteness for which his Senator-grandfather was noted, he has been making friends far and wide.

His effort to establish a prevailing wage on projects under the new Federal Housing Act amendments put him in good standing with Labor. Indeed, the attention he paid to a petition from the Boston hod carriers brought him an invitation to confer with President Roosevelt—and Republicans who see the President are extremely scarce these days.

More recently he might have been shown up even more clearly as a champion of the people had not fate played a sad trick on him. Senator Lodge was an original backer of the plan to do away with the custom of presenting wives and daughters of wealthy Americans to the Court of St. James's.

News Played Unkind Trick

The way the news was put out made it look as if Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, an Irishman from South Boston, was rebuking a request made by aristocratic Senator Lodge in behalf of a Boston socialite. Actually, the two men were in agreement on the wisdom of the Kennedy action.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts has pleased elder statesmen at the Capitol by keeping quiet about the whole affair and accepting the turn of events without a whimper.

Only once, in fact, has he seriously displeased more experienced politicians at the Capitol. That was when he took the Senate off-guard and succeded in getting it to ratify the New England flood compacts under the consent rule when opponents were napping. Old-timers say he violated the spirit of the consent calendar on which only non-controversial measures are placed by tacit agreement. They point out that if Senator Lodge can use political tricks, they can, too, when they get ready to teach him a lesson.

Naturally, a Republican has little chance for big achievements in a Democratic Congress, but Lodge has not sat back discouraged. He helped push the unemployment census finally forced upon the President. More recently he has initiated a campaign to abolish the reserve fund method of financing Social Security.

Builds Up Respect

Senator Lodge is fast building up respect for himself among older Senators to whom he goes for advice. If he asks an unusual number of questions at a committee hearing to inform himself, he apologizes politely to the other members. He likes to talk public affairs with newspapermen, to whose clan be once be-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Limit to Savings Bank Life Insurance Sought

In Boston Today

Limit of $3,000 To Person Asked

Savings bank life insurance "is the TVA of the insurance business," Representative Douglas B. Francis (R) of Newton charged today in appearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation to favor legislation to limit to $3000 the amount of savings bank life insurance one individual may buy in Massachusetts.

The measure was filed by John M. Hughes, Secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Life Underwriters. It was favored by nearly 60 life insurance men and Legislators who contended savings bank life insurace was competing with private insurance companies and depriving agents of their livelihood.

At present the amount of savings bank life insurance a person may purchase is set at $1,000 for each selling bank. There are now 24 such banks.

The proponents were led by Repre-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Bickford Charge Inquiry Demanded

Leland C. Bickford, radio news commentator, got "under the skin" of the Massachusetts Legislators for the second time in four months today, when he repeated charges that "corruption" is rampant at the State House.

An investigation immediately was demanded by the harried representatives of the people. Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, declared he would ask for a special inquiry. Representatives John H. Valentine (R) of Chelmsford and Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, stated their resolve for a general inquiry into the administration of justice should be adopted at once and applied to the Bickford charges.

The news broadcaster let loose his new broadside at a Kiwanis Club luncheon in Springfield yesterday. "The Legislature is seething with corruption," he said. "The Commonwealth is slipping into the hands of gangdom aided by crooked politicians. I can prove this."

Although Mr. Bickford did not mention any names, the Senators and Represenatives at Boston

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

100 Gun Flints Found in Concord

New light was thrown today upon the historic event which all New England will be celebrating next Tuesday—the battle between Colonial minute men and British regulars at the "rude bridge" near Concord, Mass., on April 19, 1775.

Nearly 100 gun flints have been found during the last six years within a small area on Liberty Street, Concord, where the minute men and militia assembled before marching to the bridge to light the fires of revolution.

"This striking discovery," says an announcement by the Concord Antiquarian Society, "points to but one conclusion—that when the minute men and militia, probably not over 450 in all, were preparing to march down the hill against the British, the order was given for the men to change their flints, to be sure that no gun should misfire.

"For nearly a century and a half, the discarded flints have remained where they were discarded, finally to be discovered and reveal a significant incident of that historic morning.

"Thirty of the flints have been presented to the Concord Antiquarian Society by Benjamin L. Smith and will be on view at the House when it opens for the season on Tuesday, April 19, at which time there will also be shown a loan collection of Sheffield plate and early American newspapers."

The flints were discovered by Mr. Smith and William Tolman, of Concord, as a result of diligent search of the area, the announcement stated.

St. Lawrence To Open Shortly

Navigation will begin on the St. Lawrence river for the season very shortly, the Boston Branch of the Hydrographic office announced this morning after receiving reports that the Canadian Government icebreaker Montcalm is already patrolling the Gulf of Saint Lawrence for floating masses of ice.

Clear water was also reported along the Newfoundland coast from St. Pierre to a point six miles off Cape Ray.

Spring Serves Up Dishful of Summer

Topping by three degrees its record clumb of 76, in 1891, the mercury at the East Boston Airport station of the Boston Weather Bureau rose to 79 degrees at 1:20 p. m. today. It had risen quickly from 45 degrees at midnight to this high point—29 degrees above normal.

The Boston Weather Bureau's forecast for tonight and tomorrow was somewhat overcast with possible showers and cooler weather leading up to the week end. The lowest temperature tonight is expected to be in the middle or upper 40's.

Rate Cut Ordered In Marlboro Light

A $21,000 annual reduction in the electric light rates of the Marlboro Electric Company was ordered today by the State Public Utilities Commission. The Commission recently held hearings at which consumers demanded reductions. The company serves residents of Marlboro, Westboro, Northboro and Southboro.

The consumer savings, to be effective not later than May 1, will be divided almost equally by domestic and commercial consumers. The Commission pointed out that the company realized a net income of $88,764 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936. This represented a return of 7.41 per cent on $1,193,140 which represented the total par and premium value of outstanding common stock.

Closed Banks Plea Is Allowed

Judge Hugh D. McLellan today in Federal District Court allowed the petition filed on April 5 seeking authority to settle out of court the long-standing litigation involving the Federal National Bank and four closed State banks. A similar petition filed in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts must be allowed before the settlement can be finally effected.

The four State banks collapsed in December, 1931, and had been suing the Federal National—with which they were affiliated—for $3,200,000. Under the settlement now sought they would receive nearly $1,000,000 which would make possible a dividend of 5 per cent for savings depositors of the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, the Inland Trust Company of Cambridge and the Lawrence Trust Company of Lawrence, and of 10 per cent for Brockton Trust Company savings depositors.

Bids for Raising Wreck Opened

It will cost the Government at least $7,500 to get rid of the sunken tug Plymouth, abandoned at the easterly entrance of the Cape Cod Canal by its New York owners, after collision with the Boston collier Everett on Jan. 27.

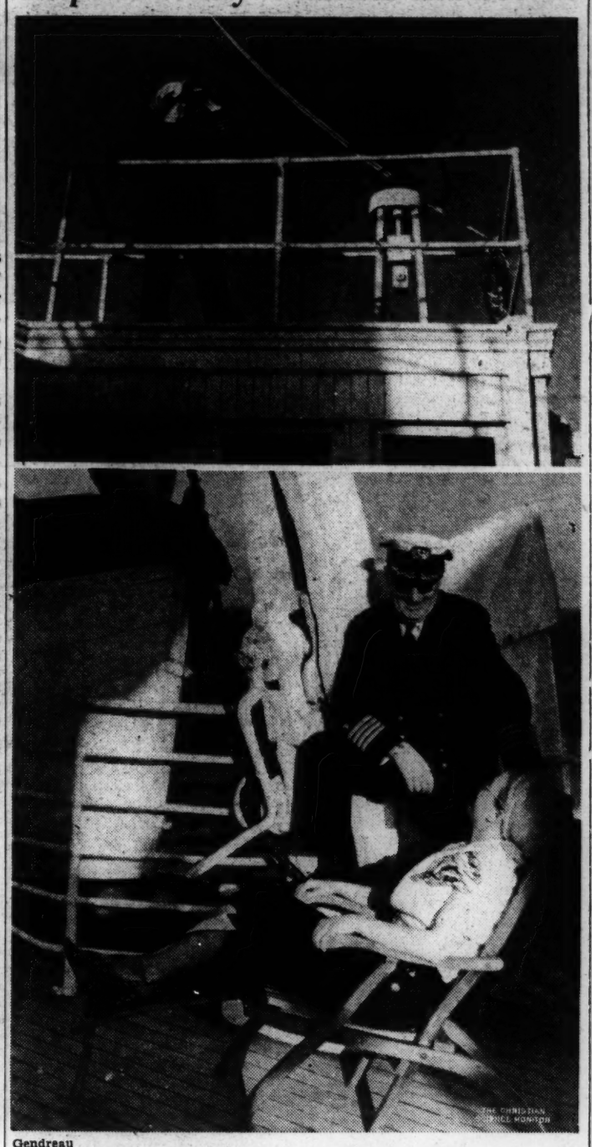
Bids for the job of raising the wreck from 25 feet of water and removing it, were opened today by the United States Army Engineers, from six companies. They ranged from $7,500 to $16,000.20.

Beano Holiday Ordered in Revere

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday will be beano-less days in Revere, Mass.

Mayor James M. O'Brien today issued orders through the police department to instruct promoters to close their beano establishments for three days in observance of Holy Week. These patriotic organizations are operated solely for charity, and all proceeds must go for charitable purposes, under the present law.

Captain's Duty: Nautical and Social



Gendreau

The Captain Is at Home on Both Bridge and Deck

During a Voyage the Captain Must Not Neglect His Social Duties. The Usual Gaiety of the Captain's Table Indicates His Activity as Host

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Goes Fishing but Not for Fish

Glimpses Behind the Scenes on Steamships
Fourth of Six Articles

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Far out of sight of land a big passenger liner was speeding eastward, straight as an arrow toward the setting sun, her twin screws churning white foaming suds out of the long green swells that left a trail astern. Small groups leaned against the rail, gazing at the endless stretch of water and unbroken horizon.

Suddenly an object, the first sighted that day, was picked out by a keen-eyed passenger. At first it appeared to be a tiny house, bobbing about on the waves like a cork. But as the steamer came nearer, it turned into a small vessel and hove to with a number of men on deck. A winch-like machine from which a small wire led into the sea was noted on the deck.

This was "big news" aboard ship. What was the boat doing, and, if it were a fishing boat, what kind of fish were sought so far from shore? "Ask the skipper," said one seasoned traveler. "He knows everything about the ocean and might even know the men on the small boat by their first names."

A Captain's Qualifications

The spokesman, with all his experience of ocean travel, little realized how near the truth he came in his tribute to the class of men who command great ocean greyhounds. For sea captains as a whole are one of the most widely read classes afloat or ashore. They can discuss intelligently politics, history, economics, the arts, socialism.

In the words of one seasoned traveler: "The skipper lays no pretentions to profundity, yet his background enables him to speak with assurance. He must be firm, yet flexible; genial, yet wise; cautious, yet courageous. More potent than many a ruler, his word is a command. The secret of his success is self-control."

Hardly had the sophisticated traveler advocated taking the question of the small boat to the skipper before that worthy individual appeared on deck. "That's a survey boat of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," he told the group. "Those men really are fishing—for samples of the ocean floor and of the water in the depths down there. I'll tell you about it at dinner," he promised, hurrying to the companionway leading to the navigating bridge.

Surveying Ocean Floors

The news got around and the passengers forgot all about the conventional topic of conversation at the captain's table that evening. At last the skipper appeared, and started to unfold the "what, why, and how" of the vitally essential work of Uncle Sam's corps of engineers — technical experts who are seldom heard about but without whom modern navigation with its fast and regular services would be next to impossible.

"For more than 120 years this Federal Bureau has been acquiring an engineering knowledge of nautical things which has added more to the safe navigation of ships about our coasts than any other one factor," the captain began.

"These men have combed the sea; mapped and classified its floor as rock, mud, sand or shells; discovered and charted rocks, shoals and danger spots; and recorded depths, temperatures, and salinities of the water.

"That boat you saw this morning, was 'sounding' for water temperatures, salinities and samples of the bottom—a most vital step in the preparation of charts which guide and aid navigators safetly across the vast expanse of ocean.

"Depths and distances at sea are obtained for chart purposes and are figured according to the transmission time of underwater sound signals.

"In deep water the signals have to go far down before they rebound on the bottom and return to register on the fathometer, which shows the depth at that point figured by knowledge of both temperature and salinity at the bottom as well as at the surface.

Taking the Sea's Temperature

"To get those deep-sea temperatures, a thermometer is lowered—a special kind of thermometer so that it will not change while coming back up through warmer water. It is sent down in a frame attached to the sounding wire. You may have seen the wire this afternoon and mistaken it for a fishing line.

"At the required depth, the thermometer is allowed to hang until it has time to register the temperature. Then it is hauled up by a motor which winds the wire back on its reel. Upon starting to rise, the rush of water releases a trigger and the frame and thermometer turn upside down. In this position the special thermometer reading cannot again change. Thus the deep-water reading is preserved. A trap-like tube also brings up a water sample for analysis of its salt-content."

At this point the story was interrupted by a pasenger who, with Yankee shrewdness, asked how the thermometer, even if weighted, could go down to bottom since he

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

'Ism' Bill Asks Collegiate Bar On Ideologists

Follows Harvard Call of Hicks, Communist, as Tutor in History

Tax Exemption Hit

If Colleges Failed to Remove Known Member of an 'Ism,' Taxes Would Be Imposed

A bill striking at the academic freedom of Massachusetts colleges and universities was prepared today in the Legislature as a result of the appointment of Granville Hicks, a Communist, as tutor of history at Harvard University.

The measure would remove the tax exemption for any educational institution which appointed to its faculty, governing board, or any other position a person "known by widespread repute" to be an advocate of Communism, Naziism, or Fascism.

Liberals Study Bill

Study of the proposal was commenced at once by liberal legislators to determine whether or not it might be a violation of Constitutional guarantees of free speech and freedom of the press.

The bill was prepared by Capt. Frank M. Doyle, of West Roxbury, a familiar figure at State House hearings, who announced that it would be filed late today by Representative Francis X. Coyne, (D) of Dorchester. It followed closely upon a statement by Senator Thomas M. Burke that Harvard's ancient charter should be revoked as a result of the University's first Communist appointment.

The educational curb would apply to persons serving with or without pay on a faculty, governing board, investment committee, or departmental group of a Massachusetts educational institution. Dismissal of such persons would be compulsory within five days after notification by the Attorney General, except that an institution might appeal to a court of three Superior Court justices if it challenged the Attorney General's interpretation of "widespread repute." Should the court find that the persons in question were truly reputed to advocate Communism, Fascism, or Naziism, immediate dismissal would be required under penalty of termination of tax exemptions.

Apart from individual red-baiting legislators opposition to the tutorial appointment appeared to have dwindled.

New Englanders Unperturbed

While the new appointee, who is the literary editor of the New Masses, reaffirmed his belief in Communism to reporters in his modest mountain home in Grafton, near Albany, N. Y., most New Englanders appeared unperturbed over the appointment.

To be sure, there were big headlines about protests, but an analysis showed the chief protesters were 22 G. A. R. members holding their annual State encampment in Boston. Besides these, there were personal objections expressed by the State Commander of the V. F. W. and the District Attorney of Middlesex County.

What the protesters lacked in numbers, however, they made up with extremism. Senator Thomas M. Burke, who thrusts at Communists with the vigor of a Don Quixote, said the "offense" was so serious Harvard's 288-year-old charter should be revoked by the State.

District Attorney Warren L. Bishop, whose district includes Harvard College, voiced regret he lacks power to prosecute the University authorities.

Only one objector was contrastingly restrained in his remarks. He was Thomas Dorgan, former legislator and author of the teachers'

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Harvard's Traffic Bureau Carried Off by Rival Eli

Spring is in the air, and the birds are already on the wing northward. But at least one contra-seasonal migration has just taken place—a sudden and unforeseen shift from Cambridge to New Haven. It concerns the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research, which almost overnight has slipped silently southward to become the Yale Bureau for Street Traffic Research. It isn't quite cricket, Harvard feels, but there isn't much that can be done about it.

Considered a part of Harvard since it was established there in 1925, the Street Traffic Bureau was greeted at the time with great acclaim and predictions of a great future, most of which it has fulfilled. The department, financed solely by automobile associations and manufacturers, was granted a rather dingy office in Shepard Hall, and left strictly to itself and its experiments. Perhaps it was left too strictly to itself, for the first indication at Harvard that anything was amiss was when Yale announced a new Street Traffic Bureau, the officials of which were the same as those of Harvard's Bureau.

Practically in the still of the night, the traffic men, Miller McClintock, Maxwell Halsey, J. T. Matson, and Theodore Forbes, had folded their Harvard tents and trekked to cheerful new quarters in Yale's Strathcona Hall.

Harvard mournfully remembers that in 1924 one of its most famous and most popular institutions, Prof. George Pierce Baker's renowned "47 Workshop" suddenly picked up its stage settings and its dramas and packed off to Yale. Now it is the Street Traffic Bureau which has betrayed Cantabrigians by coming under the Eli influence.

Connecticut: Fifth Term for Cross?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14—With unanimity that obliterated party lines, citizens of Connecticut this week honored Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, and wondered whether their

Week in Connecticut

76-year-old Governor will try next fall for his fifth term.

First elected in 1930 after he had already been retired because of age as Dean of the Yale Graduate School, Governor Cross is starting his eighth year in the most difficult and responsible job the State has to offer. It is a harder job, he said this week, than it ever was before. Yet the Governor is equal to it. He changes little. His step is as firm and his Yankee wit perhaps more ready than it was eight years ago.

In four election campaigns political news writers have never succeeded in prying out of the Governor a definite announcement of his candidacy. It is not surprising, therefore, that his plans for November can still be only guessed at. If he wants it the Democratic Party will give him another nomination, it is believed certain. To date no rival candidate has come forward, and none is likely to.

In a birthday luncheon speech, Governor Cross spoke for the first time publicly of his successor. "When I give up the job," he said, "it will be necessary for the people of Connecticut to put a man in my place with similar ideas." He should have as his purpose "a model State Government" for Connecticut.

Speculation concerning candidates in Democratic and Republican primaries waits, in any case, on the outcome of two grand jury investigations, each touching on political personalities.

Political availability of Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, in particular, rests on results of the grand jury probe into his administration as the Mayor of Waterbury. There are already half a dozen hats in the ring for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, heir apparent to the Governorship.

Nose Down, Hands Out

In 1935, Connecticut's General Assembly turned up its nose at Federal grants for new State buildings. Amid speeches about independence and states that paid their own way,

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast tonight and Friday, possibly with showers and cooler; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 40's; gentle to moderate southwesterly and variable winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, showers are probable tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; possibly showers and cooler in the northeast portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds; overcast weather tonight and Friday, possibly scattered showers over central and north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	39	Minneapolis	62	60
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	64	62
Chicago	60	60	New York	54	54
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	54	54
Kansas City	64	64	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	70	Washington	54	50

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., April 14.
B—Minimum, April 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:08 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Friday, 11:37 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light al vehicles by 6:53 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30 6, 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

University—
"Anna Karenina," starring Greta Garbo and Fredric March. 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Strand—
Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Also Jack Holt in "Trapped by G-Men."

Boston—
"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 12:13, 3:52, 7:31, 9:57. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "Bad Man of Brimstone." Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland, in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Natural Wonders of the West," "Penguin Isles of the Antarctic," "Quintupland," featuring the Dionne Quins, lastest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"City Girl," featuring Ricardo Cortez and Phyllis Brooks. 2:20, 5:10, 8. "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "Everybody Sing," featuring Allan Jones, Judy Garland, Fanny Brice and others. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Lady Behave," featuring Sally Eilers. 2, 5, 8.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Life of Emile Zola," featuring Paul Muni. Also "This Way Please." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sidney in "Fury." Also "The Perfect Specimen," featuring Erroll Flynn and Joan Blondell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—

William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10:53 a. m., 1:45, 4:37, 7:29, 10:03. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane, Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

Hub—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Lecture-demonstration by Mary Starks on the Modern Dance. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on Dutch Paintings. 11 a. m.

Simmons College—
Walter P. Eaton will address the faculty and undergraduates on "If Shakespeare Came to Hollywood." 12.

Radio Programs—Page 14

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Nadia Boulanger Again Honored

Nadia Boulanger was again honored last night when a private concert of music "by one of her masters and three of her pupils" was given at the Women's Republican Club.

There was variety of musical fare to please all tastes and a dash of novelty was given by the presentation of two works in first performance in Boston. Gisèle Peyron, soprano, Hugues Cuénod, tenor, and Doda Conrad, baritone, supplied the vocal portions and Fernand Gillett (oboe), Richard Burgin and Robert Gundersen (violin), Jean Lefranc viola), Jean Bedetti (cello) and Theodore Chanler (pianoforte) furnished the instrumental contrast and background.

The program comprised Walter Piston's Second String Quartet; Bach's Cantata No. 82, "Ich habe genung," for bass, oboe, string quartet and continuo; Theodore Chanler's "Epitaphs" for voice and pianoforte (first time in Boston), the composer at the pianoforte, and "Trois Duos" for two sopranos (or soprano and tenor) and string quartet, by Jean Françaix, also in a first performance in Boston. The duos were titled "Les Osleaux," (Paroles d'après Aristophane) "Prière et Sulpicia" (Paroles d'après Tulle) and "Le Grenouilles" (Paroles d'après Aristophane et Homère).

With the exception of the Bach item, the program was not of great intrinsic value, yet it offered new and acceptable flavors to the somewhat jaded musical appetite common at this season of the year. Mr. Piston's quartet was introduced to a Boston-Cambridge public in March, 1935, by the Chardon String Quartet. It has had subsequent performances each of which has emphasized, for at least one pair of ears, the fact that the final "Allegro Giusto" is by far the most spontaneous and the least self-conscious of the three movements. Last night's performance evidently pleased the audience and the composer, who took a bow with the performers.

The Bach cantata not only emphasized the magnitude of the master's mind, but brought into relief the pattern upon which the present-day worker in tone superimposes his new harmonic idiom. It must be admitted that the master continues to be supreme. The Cantata number 82 is unusually grateful music, and last night it came to a very satisfying performance. Especially meritorious was the aria, "Schlummert ein, ihr matten Augen," in which M. Conrad preserved a fine legato against a well-wrought background of strings.

Mr. Chanler's "Epitaphs" are amusing tales, especially "Here sleep I," "Here lies Thomas Logge" and "Stranger, here lies Ann Poverty." It was unfortunate that the balance between voice and pianoforte was not more happily accomplished, notably in "Rebecca, Ann and Adelaide," when the accompaniment was much too heavy-handed. M. Cuénod entered heartily into the spirit of the pieces and made a success of his excursion into English.

The Françaix items were cleverly built. This composer, although but 25 years of age, has originality and wit, combined with an evident appreciation for ontal properties. Mlle. Peyron and M. Cuénod, with the instrumentalists, entered completely into the varying moods of the piece and the result was highly entertaining, meriting the enthusiasm of the listeners.

If, with the exception of the Bach number, the musical tales heard last night may not warrant a second telling, they are nevertheless worth one hearing, and to those who obviously must have put an enormous amount of time and work into their preparation should go the thanks of the audience which crowded the ballroom. G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston

Käthe Kollwitz

There are two reasons why the prints and drawings of Käthe Kollwitz are so deeply impressive. Both may be discerned in the current display at the galleries of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street.

Käthe Kollwitz has been exceptionally free of influences which all contemporaries are heir to. With all the modern 'isms to choose from, she chose none, following what seemed a conservative path. She has not had to distort, archaize or solidify her forms to be more eloquent. Without the benefit of color, without any enhancing mannerisms, she has drawn some of the most moving and tragic pictures of our epoch. Her style is deeply personal and disarmingly direct. While so many artists of her generation were living in self-imposed isolation, experimenting with methods, and inventing novel technical idioms, Käthe Kollwitz remained a sensitive, sad reporter of the world which she saw about her. It is no common reporting, for her images quiver with pathos, embody privations to which whole communities, a whole generation has been subjected.

While there are outstanding women in the art world of today, no other has the strength and depth of Käthe Kollwitz. Few women have had something profound to say, although some have achieved a creditable technique, and have made appealing pictures. Käthe Kollwitz belongs in a class with Van Gogh when he depicted the "Potato Eaters"; she resembles Rembrandt in his poetic sketches of the beggars of Amsterdam. But Käthe Kollwitz has an ingredient of her own, which to us seems a feminine one, in her capacity to see and penetrate everyday realities.

There are drawings at the Childs gallery that give the complete answer to any argument for war. This is not propaganda, but truth illuminated by a great talent, and enormous sympathy.

Doll and Richards

Harold Lindergreen is exhibiting several decorative "arrangements" at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Novel in method, Mr. Lindergreen's "arrangements" are painted in tempera on sized backgrounds of fabric, or paper. The flowers are not set in bowls but placed across the background in diagonal directions. No attempt at naturalistic atmosphere is made; on the contrary, Mr. Lindergreen is more interested in mottled textural effects, and in contrasts of color.

Somehow, interest in method seems to impede a spontaneity which would be very agreeable in such decorative pictures. However, they are appealing and seem to solve the floral problem far more effectively than the spray-in-a-vase portrayal so commonly done.

At the same gallery there are to be seen decorative wood-carvings by Karoly Fulop, portrayals of Oriental bric-à-brac by Stan Poray, and several kakemonos painted in the old tradition by contemporary Japanese.

Copley Society

Pictures by Delphine Dunn are on display at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Miss Dunn has portrayed in fluent naturalistic manner scenes of Rockport, Bass Rocks and Gloucester, also some French subjects. She aims to achieve the authentic atmospheric effect.

D. A.

N. Y. City Is Center Of Country's Mining!

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said yesterday there was more mining going on in New York City than in any other section of the United States of comparable area.

They were quick to add, however, the operations were producing no mineral wealth—just tunnels and subways for Manhattan's heavy traffic.

Worcester Men Go on Trial On Bribery Charge

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Alderman Joseph V. Ladner (R) and Elias Burwick, an attorney, were scheduled to go on trial here today charged with "conspiring corruptly to accept a gift or gratuity" in the proposed appointments of policemen in February.

Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, will defend Burwick, who once was suspended for eight months by the Worcester County Bar Association. Mr. Ladner, wholesale grocery salesman who has been in city politics for many years, will be defended by William W. Buckley.

The defendants are charged with suggesting the six men heading a civil service list for police appointment pay $200 each.

Mr. Ladner is a member of the City Council Police Committee before which such appointments come. Mr. Burwick was allegedly the counsel to whom he referred the men.

Impartial Writing On Editorial Page Urged by Lindley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (AP)—Ernest K. Lindley said last night that conversion of the editorial page "of the monopolistic organs into forums in which diverse viewpoints are presented regularly by writers of competence" would be a great step forward for impartial journalism.

The journalist and author of three books dealing with the career of President Roosevelt told a Block Foundation lecture audience at Yale that a few newspapers have experimented in this direction. "If a few take the final step," he said, "others may be induced to follow."

He pointed out that in the standard daily press there existed a desire on the part of "an overwhelming majority" of the writing craft for a general improvement in the treatment of political affairs.

"No publisher and no news writer is so wise that he can hold an even balance," Mr. Lindley declared. "But most members of the writing craft and a few top-notch publishers make an earnest effort toward that end."

The speaker said that "judging from 1936 and other tests the editorial writers—whether syndicated or local—have no decisive effect on election results." "But I am not sure that their influence is unimportant," he added.

Hicks

(Continued from Page 13)

oath law, who said his "opinion on matters of this character has been expressed by me on so many occasions in the past that I feel that no comment is necessary at this time."

Through it all, Mr. Hicks and Harvard officials appeared very calm. Engaged in editing the letters of Lincoln Steffens for publication, Mr. Hicks told his interviewers: "I have never used the class for propaganda purposes, and I have no intention of using this post as such."

He is also writing a book of his own views to be called, "I Like America."

Claims that the student body resented the selection of a Communist exploded when Michael P. Grace, son of the head of the Grace Steamship Lines, announced the Young Conservatives "approve the appointment of Mr. Hicks because they feel that all phases of thought should be a part of an educational endeavor."

The Young Conservatives previously had been described as opposed to the appointment. Statements to this effect by Mervin K. Hart, Jr., member of the Executive Committee of the group, were said by Mr. Grace to be "unauthorized," and Mr. Hart, he added, has "resigned his post." Mr. Hart replied he was "forced out" by those who approve the appointment.

The News in Boston Today

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sentative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, an underwriter. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, led the opposition.

Representative Bowker contended the savings bank system was originally established for the benefit of the low-wage earner who could not purchase large amounts of insurance. He contended that when individuals purchase more than $3,000 of savings bank life insurance, the system is competing with private concerns.

Mr. Taylor, whose organization has backed savings bank insurance for several years, charged the proponents waited until New York recently passed a savings bank life insurance bill this year, providing for a $3,000 limit. He predicted the New York limit will be eliminated within a few years.

He told the Committee that if the Legislature established a $3,000 limit in Massachusetts, the backers of the legislation would later "attempt to wipe entire savings bank insurance law off the books." He charged the legislation was "selfish."

Berg Seen Near Where Titanic Sank

A machinist on board the Coast Guard cutter Tahoe, on International Ice Patrol duty, Arthur Finigan, who worked on the Titanic when it was being built at Belfast, took part today in a memorial service held aboard the cutter on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the sinking of the White Star liner on her maiden voyage.

According to the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard which received a radio report from the Tahoe, a great iceberg towered above the sunny waters today, close to the spot where a similar one was struck by the huge vessel, as the service was carried on.

It was as a result of the disaster that the International Ice Patrol was undertaken.

Skipper Chaffed On His Light Catch

Rivalry among the men who go down to the sea in ships as to who can bring in the most fish drew attention at Boston Fish Pier today to the trawler Ocean of the Forty Fathom fleet.

Trawlers have been bringing 200,000 or more pounds a trip, as a general rule, and when the Ocean's figures went up on the blackboard at the Exchange, and showed about 50,000 pounds, William Hanlon, skipper, was in for a barrage of well-intentioned advice and offerings to assist him in finding favorite "holes" of the groundfish.

The skipper's alibi: "Boiler trouble developed on the trip and we had to cut short our stay on Brown's Bank."

Hyacinths Shown In Copley Square

Greeting Spring sunshine and 80-degree street temperatures today, 4,000 blooming hyacinths of many different colors appeared today in a striking display outside the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Copley Square. They came from the conservatories of Hoffman, Inc., of Boston and Cambridge.

City Constable List Cut by Tobin

Mayor Tobin late yesterday reduced the number of city constables from 103 to 78. He sent to the City Council the 78 names for these non-civil service jobs for confirmation two weeks hence.

With the change of administrations at City Hall there is always a substantial turnover of constables. Of the 103 constables appointed by the former Mansfield Administration, Mayor Tobin retained but 32, appointing 46 from his own followers.

During the last two years of the former Administration, former Mayor Mansfield was in conflict over the constable issue with the Finance Commission. In the past from 20 to 50 constables have been regarded as sufficient to carry out these necessary duties but Mr. Mansfield doubled the number.

The Finance Commission charged that such a large number of constables was beyond reason, that the increase relegated constables to other types of jobs than for which they were appointed, jobs usually held by Civil Service employees.

Constables are appointed annually May 1, subject to confirmation by the City Council. Usually they come from all wards in the city and usually the Mayor and the respective City Councillors have a tacit understanding as to who will be appointed.

The constable is a somewhat of a hybrid between a police officer, court officer, court official and civilian employee. He serves writs, warrants, processes and civil cases.

Revere Teachers Pay Cut Restored

The Revere School Committee has voted to pay full salaries to 300 school employees during 1938, which would restore a 10 per cent cut in effect the past four years, providing the State Finance Commission accepts Mayor James M. O'Brien's budget passed by the City Council a week ago.

The proposal for the increase, totaling $53,217, was made by Francis Farrell. The only dissenting vote was cast by John J. Riley.

(Continued From Page 13)

leaped into action. Representative Clampit wrote Thomas Moriarty, District Attorney of Hampden County, in which Springfield is situated, recommending that he "take the necessary legal action in accordance with the powers conferred on you."

The furore was almost a replica of that occasioned last January by Mr. Bickford's assertion that many of the legislators could "be bought from $100 down to a pound of tea." The commentator was hailed before a legislative committee and asked to name names. He said he would do so, if given authority to summon witnesses to back his charges. The committee said it couldn't grant such authority—and there the matter ended.

Stone Ordered Before Committee

Judge Arthur P. Stone, presiding justice of the East Cambridge District Court, will be given the opportunity to defend himself against the demand for his impeachment, brought by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware because of Judge Stone's activities in connection with the release of Howard Long, convicted slayer, from Bridgewater State Farm.

Judge Stone has been requested to appear before the House Rules Committee next Wednesday at 11:30 a. m. Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, is serving as his counsel.

School of Design In R. I. Awards Its First Degree

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (AP)—The Rhode Island School of Design, for the first time in its history, is preparing to award a degree. It will be a degree in textile engineering, and the establishment of four-year courses leading to it was approved yesterday by the School's Trustees.

The School's Executive Committee recently approved the degree, according to Dr. Royal P. Farnum, Executive Vice-President, and it is favored by State authorities and textile leaders, he said. The School's charter includes the right to offer a degree.

The engineering course, Dr. Farnum said, will include studies in the fields of production, distribution, raw materials, management, costing and related subjects in textile economics, industrial psychology, all the mathematics and mechanics now taught in the mechanical department and the yarn and manufacturing fields. The courses will apply to the cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, and rayon industries.

P. R. Government Bill Advances In Bay State House

Forces behind the measure to allow all Massachusetts cities outside of Boston to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government, prepared today for further tests in the House of Representatives. The bill was ordered to a third reading in the House yesterday by a voice vote.

Representative Oscar DeRoy (D) of Holyoke led an attempt to kill the measure which failed when the House voted 77 to 35 against referring it to the next annual session. House leaders in favor of the proposal were Representative Christian A. Herter, Boston, Republican "whip," and Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, both members of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which recommended such legislation after a thorough study. An interested spectator was Chandler W. Johnson, original sponsors of the bill.

In contrast to the advance of the City Manager bill was the collapse of efforts to permit the Mayor of Boston to appoint the Boston Police Commissioner, who, under the present law, is appointed by the Governor. The House killed the enabling measure by a vote of 56 to 49.

Stage Dancing

Massachusetts' old blue laws paled somewhat yesterday when the House passed a bill permitting stage dancing in theaters on Sundays. Color returned, however, with the remembrance that the measure must be passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor before it becomes law.

The bill seeking to increase the old-age assistance payments from $20 a month to $10 a week was killed by a House vote of 78 to 33.

Accepting an adverse report of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, the House killed a bill to compel merchants to segregate on special counters and plainly mark all foreign-made merchandise.

Meanwhile, the Senate, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that a bill requiring electric light companies to furnish free electric light bulbs to their customers is unconstitutional, killed the free bulb measure.

Tobin Measure

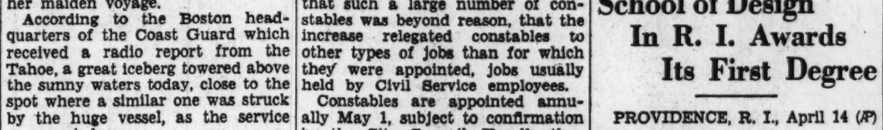
Mayor Tobin's bill, to permit the city of Boston to borrow $9,000,000 to erase from the city books uncollectible taxes and other items now carried as assets, was advanced to a third reading in the Senate. The measure already has been passed in the House. However, the lower branch eliminated a section granting to Mayor Tobin authority to control school and police appropriations.

Florists will have another business day added to their calendar under the terms of a bill passed in the Senate yesterday which would permit them to remain open on Memorial Day.

Resolutions calling upon Congress to approve the New England flood control projects were reported favorably yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The Legislative Committee on Cities voted against a bill which would abolish the Boston School Committee and permit the Mayor to appoint a Board of Education to take its place.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Vocalist	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Vocalists; orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	"Studio speaker"
5:45 "Hilltop House"	"The Singing Lady"	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; organ	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People"	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines": sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 "We, the People"	Popular music	"Concert Album"	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta: orchestra	Commentator
8:30 Kate Smith Hour	Jimmy Kemper and Co	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Green Hornet": drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Kate Smith Hour	NBC piano duo	Yankees; guests	"Green Hornet": drama	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Anniversary of "Rock-A-Bye Baby"	"Good News of 1938": motion picture stars;	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	America's Town Meeting: "Is Our Public	picture previews; soloists; orchestra	"Johnson Family"	Talk, Foreign Trade
9:30 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Evening Concert Hour
9:45 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Evening Concert Hour
10:00 United Palestine	Opinion Controlled by Propaganda?": talks	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; orch.	"Hollywood Serenade": chorus; soloists; or.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Appeal program	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Poetry recital
10:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:45 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
11:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
11:15 Forecasts; News	News: "Roundelay"	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:30 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Request Serenade
11:45 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch	Request Serenade

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	Speakers; music	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home news
9:15 Studio speaker	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club": popular variety; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	Book Reviews
10:30 Talk: music	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Network program	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "New Voices"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	"Dusty Rider"
11:15 Deep River Boys	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	Marblehead program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Piano recital	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday Show	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Network program	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Network program	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Network program	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	Metropolitan Opera:	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Joyce Jordan"	Consumers' talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Metropolitan Opera:	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Wagner's "Parsifal"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Jacob S. List, songs
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Musical Roundup"	Speaker; music	Ruth Leonard, songs
2:30 American School of	Metropolitan Opera:	Don Ross, songs	"Seven Last Words of	"Sweet and Hot"
2:45 the Air	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Christ": oratorio	"Sweet and Hot"
3:00 News Service	Metropolitan Opera:	Pepper Young's Family	by Dubois: soloists;	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:15 Studio speakers	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	organ	Cosmopolitans
3:30 "Mee the Author"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dramatization	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Chicago Varieties	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Dramatization	"Song Styles"
4:30 Choir: soloist	Metropolitan Opera:	Commentator	Sport reports	Variety sports revue
4:45 Choir: soloist	Wagner's "Parsifal"	"Road of Life"	Sport reports	Variety sports revue
5:00 The Boston Hour	Metropolitan Opera:	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Wagner's "Parsifal"	Bonnie Stewart, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Metropolitan Opera	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Dance Interlude	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	Dance Revue	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Commentator	Nola Day, songs	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Studio speaker	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	Gilbert and Sullivan's "Utopia Limited"	The Staley Players: dramatization
8:15	"Death Valley Days":		Commentator	"A Few Words, Please"
8:30 Whiteman Orch.:	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	Charioteers: quartet	Commentator
8:45 comedy; soloist				
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel":	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	American Legion program: commemoration
9:15 preview of "Ad-	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Johnson Family"	of Battles of Concord
9:30 ventures of Marco	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Opera, "Il Trovatore"	and Lexington
9:45 Polo"; music	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Opera, "Il Trovatore"	
10:00 "Songshop": solo-	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 ists; Glee Club;	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 quartet; orchestra	Choir: soloists	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": dramatization: soloists; popular orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Network talk	Choir: soloists	Dorothy Thompson		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service		Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Invitation to Waltz"	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, April 15

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.63meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

London—6:35 p. m.—Excerpts from Handel's "Messiah"; light music. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; Program for English listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAR, 31.6m., 9.48meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQV, 25.21m., 11.90meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": "Youth's Attitude," Robert S. Burgess, chairman United Students Peace Committee of New England. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Music. W2XAD, 31.4m., 9.55meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Special Transmission to North America. OLR, 31.4m., 9.55meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety Program. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"Good Friday," a play in verse, by John Masefield. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Berlin—10:40 p. m.—"The Technical Tips for the Radio Fan." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

after 7 p.m. evenings Sunday all day

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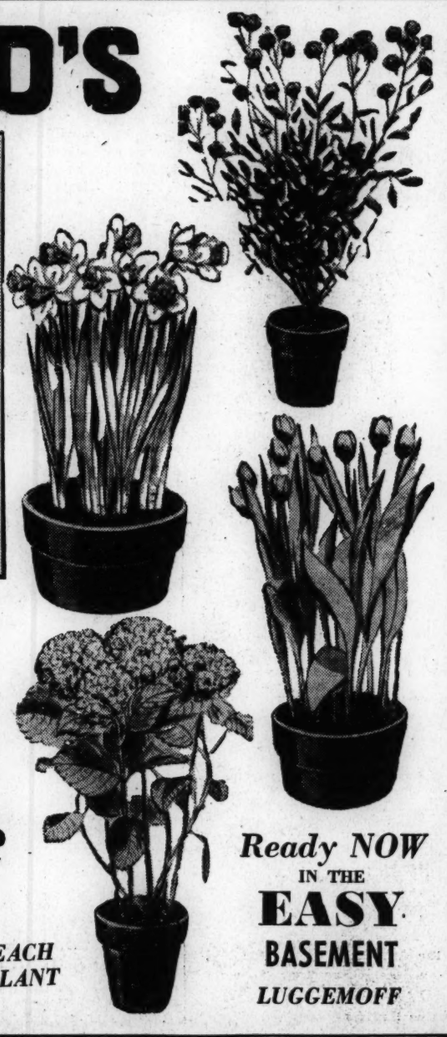

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"BORROWING TROUBLE"

'Girl of Golden West' Somewhat Altered in Film

Music is added, Ramerrez becomes a baritone, Belasco's four scenes are multiplied to 40, Spanish fiestas are utilized and Miss MacDonald sings Gounod's 'Ave Maria'

Movies of Moment

Thirty-three years ago, David Belasco, master of theatrical realism, produced "The Girl of the Golden West," with Blanche Bates, Robert Hilliard and Frank Keenan. It had a run of seven consecutive years. In 1907, Puccini, visiting America in search of a new opera plot, selected Belasco's play, a libretto was made and on Dec. 10, 1910, "La Fanciulla del West" had its American première at the Metropolitan Opera House with Caruso as Ramerrez.

Now Ramerrez has become a baritone. Puccini's score has been dropped for one by Sigmund Romberg. Tomorrow, at the State and Orpheum Theaters, "The Girl of the Golden West," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, opens its local engagement.

"Belasco's play was one of the finest romantic stories ever written," according to William Anthony McGuire, producer of the cinema version. "Behind it we have utilized the facilities of the screen to bring out the epic qualities of its period. The plot remains untouched aside from altering the dialogue to fit the requirements of today and we have further beautified it by producing it as a musical instead of a straight drama. Because of the musical details, we have utilized the Spanish California fiestas and other colorful episodes of 1850 when the Spaniards still dominated."

"Also," says the press department of Ramerrez, "events that led to his becoming a bandit, to make him a character worthy of the lead and to reveal that in reality he is an American captured in his boyhood by Mexican bandits, have been developed."

A few roles have also been added, to accommodate the talents of Leo Carrillo, Buddy Ebsen, Cliff Edwards and others. Belasco's play was limited to four simple sets; the movie contains 40. The film's largest spectacle is "The Mariachie," a dance fiesta directed by Albertina Rasch in which six black and white horses join the ladies and gentlemen of the ensemble. Miss MacDonald, too, sings Gounod's "Ave Maria."

Outside of these minor alterations, Belasco's play and Mr. McGuire's film are identical. It would seem only fair, however, to have renamed the picture "The Girl of the Metro-Goldwyn West."

"No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen and Mary Astor, is the companion film.

Figures in Pictures Current and to Come

Top—Leo Carrillo in "The Girl of the Golden West," Coming to the State and Orpheum Tomorrow; and Andy Devine, in "In Old Chicago," Due at the Metropolitan Saturday. Below—Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo," Coming Soon to the State and Orpheum; and Annabella and William Powell," in "The Baroness and the Butler," at the Keith Memorial

lustily for some 20 minutes as the climax of a lusty tale about Chicago in the bold bad days before it had settled down to skyscrapers and up-to-date political graft.

"In Old Chicago" is a bang-up melodrama in which Alice Brady proves that an actress is an actress for a' that. Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Andy Devine, Brian Donlevy, Phyllis Brooks, Tom Brown, Sidney Blackmer, Berton Churchill "and a cast of thousands."

"Tip-Off Girls," the companion piece with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle, is about the girls who tell all to the G-men.

'The Dybbuk' Soon

Following the departure of "Mayerling," next Tuesday, the Fine Arts Theater will offer a Yiddish talking film, "The Dybbuk." Its strange history, full of adversity, covers a period of 20 years since Solomon Rappaport, under the assumed name of S. Ansky, wrote the play in Russian at the instance of Stanislavsky, director of the Moscow Art Theater.

Banned in Moscow, the play was translated by Ansky into Yiddish for production by the Vilna troupe in Warsaw. Here, Polish censorship interfered.

The play was again translated, by the poet, Bialik, into Hebrew for the Habima Players. This version first saw production in Warsaw in 1920. Since then, it has been translated into 17 languages, including Esperanto, has been performed in every major city of the world, and as an opera at La Scala, Milan. New York has had versions in Yiddish, Hebrew, and English.

The scenario for the film was written by A. Kaczyna, with whom Ansky left all rights to the play in trust for the poor of the Warsaw ghetto. Its cast includes many of the Vilna artists who took part in the première 18 years ago.

Other Film Events

"Midnight Intruder," a mystery melodrama with Louis Hayward and Barbara Read, and Count Berni Vici's "French Follies of 1938" are the screen and stage attractions opening today at the Keith Boston Theater. . . . "Her Jungle Love," with Dorothy Lamour, and "Island in the Sky," with Michael Whalen and Gloria Stuart, are the two record-run films coming on Saturday to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. The program remains for five day thereafter. . . . "Ten Days that Shook the World," the Eisenstein film, is being given a special showing at Harvard tonight.

"Film Parade," a history of the motion pictures from 5000 B. C.; "Land of the Incas," a color tour; a Silly Symphony, and other short features are included in the new program opening tomorrow at the South Station Theater. J. D. B.

Baroness Annabella

The pastime of postponing "The Baroness and the Butler" has become almost as popular at the Keith Memorial Theater in recent weeks as yo-yo or radio spelling bees. Procrastination ended today, however, when the new Annabella-William Powell feature began its local showing. This is the French player's first American-made film. She has previously been seen in "Wings of the Morning" and also in René Claire pictures. The film concerns the romance of a butler who is elected President.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, consistently at the top of the radio popularity polls, appear on the stage of the Memorial. With him are Carmen, Lebert, Victor, and the Lombardo Trio.

"Donald's Ostrich," a Walt Disney Silly Symphony starring Donald (the one and only) Duck, occupies a brief but important part of the program.

'In Old Chicago' Back

Almost two months to a day after its high-price engagement opened at the Colonial Theater, 20th-Century Fox's "In Old Chicago" is making a popular-price appearance at the Metropolitan, beginning Saturday. This is Darryl Zanuck's bonfire which crackles

Whitney Resigns Post As Harvard Overseer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Harvard University announces the resignation of Richard Whitney, imprisoned New York stock broker, from membership on the University's Board of Overseers' Visiting Committee to the Department of Economics.

His term would have expired at the end of this year. A Harvard graduate, Mr. Whitney had been a member of the Board since 1931.

Factory Worker Over 45 Found Best Accident Risk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14—Workers over 45 years of age are better risks for employers, so far as accidents are concerned, than younger men, Joseph A. Parks, Chairman of the State Industrial Accident Board, reported at a conference of industrial leaders held here today to focus attention on the industries of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Parks based his conclusion, he declared, on irrefutable statistics.

"If the discrimination against employees over 45," Mr. Parks stated, "is because they are not safe in industry, or because they are careless and unreliable, then I must unqualifiedly disagree.

Cites Statistics

"My experience in handling and studying cases in the Industrial Accident Board for the past 26 years has proven beyond any doubt that men of 40 years and up are the safer kind of employees. Statistics show it.

While I am not going to discuss the question of other qualities of the older worker, I could argue very much in his favor in this respect, but I am trying to bring to the attention of the employers of the State and country the foolishness of discrimination against men of 45 or older on the ground that they are poor compensation risks. And, believe me, I am talking from experience."

A joint meeting and industrial conference in the Kimball Hotel, "open house" in many industrial plants, and an all-day showing of the Merit Court of new industrial products, directed the spotlight on manufacturing problems in the area.

Heading the sponsors were the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and those of Westfield, Chicopee Falls, Holyoke and nearby cities, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, together with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Solutions Outlined

To this group, speakers of prominence outlined solutions to problems in management, issues in labor legislation, prevention of industrial accidents and avenues open for new products of their manufacture.

The program opened with a luncheon in the Kimball and was to continue through a banquet at night. Among speakers were listed Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Springfield industrialist and paper manufacturer and author of numerous works on industrial management, who spoke on that topic; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Vice-President and Dean of the School of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who described new products which research is giving industry; James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries; Mr. Parks; John E. Daniels, Legislative Secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Walter B. Weisenburger of New York and Washington, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Open House Held

The Associated Industries set up the display of its Merit Court, showing new products which have won special awards of merit for development in the past two years. Many of these exhibits have won similar national honors and the exhibits, together with additional industrial displays, attracted a large attendance in the lobby of the hotel.

To foster better understanding by the public and residents, the manufacturing plants of the Springfield area held open house during the business session. The public, clergy, school instructors, professional men and families of the working men were invited to see the many developments within the manufacturing industries, mechanical and safety improvements; and to otherwise inform themselves of the work-a-day schedules of the industries in their section.

At the banquet this evening, Mayor Roger L. Putnam will welcome leaders of industry in local, State and national groups. James Y. Scott, President of the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts, will be spokesman for Springfield. William M. Rand, Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Company, will speak for the industries of the State, and Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, will close the evening's activities.

Lodge

(Continued from Page 13)

longed. He frequently invites them to go to the movies or theater with him.

Usually voting with his party against the New Deal, Senator Lodge has tried to give primary attention to what his constituents in New England want. During the 15 months he has been in the Senate, he has cast his vote on major bills this way:

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extension Act	Nay
Supreme Court retirement bill	Yea
Bituminous Coal Act	Nay
Permanent Neutrality Bill	Nay
To override President's farm loan veto	Yea
To recommit President's court bill	Yea
Wage-Hour bill	Yea
Wagner Housing bill	Nay
To Confirm Black for Supreme Court	Nay
Farm bill	Nay
Cloture on anti-lynching	Nay
Housing bill without prevailing wage	Nay
$250,000,000 relief deficiency bill	Yea
Executive reorganization bill	Nay

Army Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday signed a bill to authorize the addition of 2,285 commissioned officers to the army. A part of the Administration's national defense program, the increase would raise the Army's commissioned strength to 14,659.

Connecticut Asks If Cross Will Seek Fifth Term

(Continued From Page 13)

the Legislature refused to consider appropriations that could be used to match Federal WPA funds then becoming available. The 1937 session, without many speeches, gave Governor Cross the authority to take the grants if he could get them. In the year since then $3,000,000 has come to Connecticut for building State institutions.

Now State officials are reading with interest of proposals in Washington for a new public works spending program, and loans to states to be repaid without interest in 50 years. Edward F. Hall, Finance Commissioner, this week saw a possibility that Connecticut might in this way finance its $15,000,000 construction program without the issuance of State bonds.

Governor Cross gives credit to his Public Works Commissioner, Robert A. Hurley, for bringing the $3,000,000 to the State. "He a dynamo," the Governor said the other day.

Highway Bridge Dispute

Those bridges on the Merritt Parkway, subject of a spectacular argument between Commissioner Hurley and John A. Macdonald, State Highway Commissioner, will be built Mr. Hurley's way, or nearly his way, in the future.

Fifty out of 70 bridges have been constructed or are under construction. Nothing will be done about them. Governor Cross has announced, however, that remaining bridges will be made larger to eliminate or nearly eliminate the convergence of traffic lanes at the bridges which Mr. Hurley criticized.

Mr. Macdonald's plans called for 60-foot bridges over a road that is 73 feet wide, including its center separation strip. To get the road under the bridge he narrowed the separation strip, converging the traffic lanes.

Mr. Hurley said this was not safe. He advocated two-span bridges with no convergence of the lanes. However Mr. Macdonald will continue to build them with a single span.

Flower Show Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., April 14—The Needham Garden Club will hold its annual Flower Show on May 27 in the Needham Town Hall, it was announced today by Mrs. R. Douglas Lowden, General Chairman of the show. Judges for the event will be Arno Nehrling, President of the American Floral Society; Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, State Chairman of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts; and James Methven, of Dover, Mass.

Geodetic Survey Fishes, But Not for Fish

(Continued from Page 13)

had always heard that pressure prevents things from sinking below a certain level in the sea.

The captain quickly replied: "The wire of the sounding machine unreals sometimes for thousands and thousands of fathoms. It inevitably sinks to the bottom, no matter how deep. Proof that it reaches bottom is given by a mud sample brought up each time in a little grab bucket. Classifying the ingredients of the ocean floor is also part of the job of charting."

Deep Water Temperature

Conversation lagged a moment as the passengers thought over their newly acquired knowledge. Then another question was asked, this time regarding the temperature of deep water. Many were surprised to learn that deep water is generally uniform in temperature—close to 35 degrees Farenheit.

"At the surface, the water may be anything up to 80 or 90 degrees, depending on the climate," the Skipper said. "In the tropics the warmth extends down several hundred fathoms; in colder climates only a few fathoms. Everywhere, however, the water is colder as you go down until you find that uniform temperature of about 35 degrees.

"The reason for such uniform cold in deep water is because sea water is at its greatest possible density at that temperature. At either higher or lower temperatures it is less compact.

Sulu Sea Exception

"The heaviest fluid in a mixture will sink to the bottom, and there is always a supply of this cold heavy water coming from melting icebergs and glaciers in the polar regions. Such water is forever settling to the bottom to maintain that temperature. An interesting exception to the rule is the Sulu Sea in the Philippines, more than 3,000 fathoms deep, but the deepest passage into it through the surrounding islands is but a few hundred fathoms deep.

"This ridge prevents any circulation of the cold water of the surrounding deeps into the Sulu Sea, where the temperature drops in a normal way as you go down but only to the depth of that deepest entrance. From there down, the temperature stays the same—about 55 degrees. This is one of the few places in the world where such relatively warm water is found at such great depths."

Dinner was over. The skipper returned to his duties and the passengers resumed ship's routine. Though they attended the movies offered in the main dining saloon that evening, their chief thoughts were of the dinner-hour talk. And for the rest of the voyage their conversation continually turned to weights sinking in the water, peculiar thermometers, grab buckets, wire "fish lines" and things nautical.

Parole Program In Rhode Island Declared Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14—The Rhode Island parole program to rehabilitate social outcasts and return them to society as good citizens appears successful, the State Board of Parole says in its annual report to Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Only four of the 67 prisoners paroled during the past fiscal year violated their parole and were returned to prison. Of the 177 applications considered in that period, 67 were granted and 105 denied. Five were continued for further hearings.

Actually the board revoked paroles of 14 men, but one of these had been paroled in 1933, nine in 1936 and the other four during the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

All except three of the 14 had previous records in prison, jail, reformatory or reform school. All except three had been out of prison less than a year when brought back and 12 of the 14 had less than one year before the expiration of their parole.

The advancement made in the rehabilitation program during the past fiscal year is given as the reason why such a small number of parolees of that period were returned to jail.

Reasons for revocation of these paroles were offenses against property in the case of five, failure of three to report, theft by violence, and miscellaneous causes for the other five.

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Boston Intra-City Baseball Series Stands All Even for Week-End Engagement

Red Sox Practice for Bees; Marcum Heads Fenway Staff

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in Boston after nine days of tiresome barnstorming through Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, the Red Sox today looked ahead to the continuation of their city series with the Bees and the opening of the regular American League season. All even at two games each, the Sox and B's play at Fenway Park on Saturday, and at National League Field on Sunday.

Manager Joe Cronin was undecided this morning who would pitch those week-end games against the Bees, but he was certain they would be youngsters. With the Yankees series opening on Monday, Joe cannot afford to use his veterans in the Hub championship event. Casey Stengel, Bee pilot, is also expected to send second-stringers to the mound.

Four Rookies Ready

Charley Wagner and Lee Rogers were scheduled to pitch for the Red Sox this afternoon against Holy Cross, at Worcester, leaving Dick Midkiff, Byron Humphries, Emerson Dickman and Jim Bagby, Jr., available for the week end. Bagby finished up yesterday in Baltimore, but will be ready again if needed by Sunday.

Those Red Sox who did not make the bus trip to Worcester worked out at Fenway Park this morning. The entire squad will practice there tomorrow morning, probably at 10:30 o'clock.

Although the Red Sox asserted their offensive power on the barnstorming tour, the pitching situation is not too encouraging. Cronin had hoped to start Jack Wilson in the Yankee opener on Monday, but now Joe is not so sure this would be a wise plan. Jack lost several days of work on the trip North, due to a leg mishap, and making a start in Baltimore yesterday he was hit very hard by the International League club in that Maryland city. The Orioles pounded him for six runs during his four innings in the box. Cronin will watch Jack during the next three days.

Marcum Went Nine

The only pitcher who went nine innings in the South is Johnny Marcum, the big right-hander from Kentucky. John looks very good. In fact he is probably Cronin's ace at the moment. Although left-handers are usually the wisest play against the Yankee powerhouse, Marcum may be the man to stop the champions.

Lefty Grove has not gone the route, but he will try in the series which starts Monday at Fenway. The veteran always comes along slowly in the spring and this year is no exception. Ostermueller and McKain, Cronin's second and third "lefties," will be called into action when the champs arrive. None of these men will be seen in the Bee series.

Not counting today's exhibition at Worcester, the Red Sox came out of the South with a winning record. It was close, but nevertheless on the victory side. They won 14 and dropped 12, tying one of their meetings with the Cincinnati Reds. Games at Spartansburg, S. C., and Greensboro, N. C., were rained out. The club did not miss an exhibition in Florida. The weather was perfect. Cronin also was pleased with the sunshine and temperature that greeted the Sox at Back Bay this morning.

Yachtsmen Gather At Annual Dinner Saturday April 23

The Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association will hold their annual opening night dinner at the Hotel Bradford, Saturday night, April 23.

This organization is composed of 35 yacht clubs on Massachusetts Bay and represents a membership of some 3,500, who will be invited to the annual dinner. Entertainment and dancing will follow the meal.

Honored guests invited will be Governor Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. Herbert F. Donovan, chairman of the banquet committee, will be assisted by George J. Hamilton, Pleasant Park commodore; Frank C. Bendry, Quincy; Hosea D. White, Savin Hill; Harry Bernstein, Dorchester; and John Penault, Jubilee Y. C.

Russian Swimmer Claims World Mark

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 14

Semion Boichenko of Moscow today claimed a new world's swimming record for the 200-meter breaststroke. Boichenko was clocked in 2m. 36.2s., compared with the listed world standard of 2m. 37.2s., established by Jack Kasley at New Haven, Conn., in 1936.

Newest of Yawkey Baseball Investment

Dick Midkiff, Byron Humphries, and Charley Wagner, Three Young Red Sox Pitchers, With Manager Joe Cronin. Midkiff and Humphries Came Up From Little Rock; Wagner From Minneapolis

Billows Predicts 'Big Things' For Walker Cup Team

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—Ray Billows, the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., printing firm salesman and golfer who saw fond hopes realized when he made the U. S. Walker Cup team, predicts "big things" for "our boys" when they meet their rivals in the British Amateur and Walker Cup matches.

Genial Ray, 15 pounds heavier than last year when he was runner up in the U. S. amateur to Omaha's Johnny Goodman, comes right out flatly and says one of our Walker Cuppers will win the British Amateur and the Walker Cup team will score another victory.

And he doesn't leave much room for an "if" in the picture either.

Ray knocked off from a business trip long enough to take advantage of a spring-like day and breeze around the Bellevue Country Club's rolling layout, the scene of his defeat by Tommy Goodwin in the 1936 New York State amateur.

He said it was his first "real round" of the spring and that business had kept him from getting in anything like real practice.

He was hitting the ball a mile, however, and stuck tight to par for hole after hole cheating a high wind with long, low, and slightly hooked shots.

"That's the way I like to see 'em go," he declared. "The wind doesn't get as much of a chance to work on 'em."

"By that you mean you have an idea you might win the British Amateur, because you figure that low hit ball of yours will keep out of trouble in the stiff British breezes?"

"Well," said he as he whammed a brassie second shot to a small green on a par five hole, "faint heart never won fair lady."

"Seriously though," he continued, "I don't know about the rest of the fellows, but I've got plenty of practice ahead of me before we sail May 10 for England and before the British Amateur at Troon May 23. I have less than a month to get in top form. That's hardly enough."

"But you're even par right now and hitting the ball like a champion!"

"Maybe so," grinned Ray, "but maybe you've noticed par isn't good enough these days."

It's easy to get the idea that, given a few breaks, Ray is going to be a determined young man hot after that British Amateur championship as a tune up for the Walker Cup play early in June.

He might win it, but he won't admit it.

Farrell Upsets Dunn

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14 (AP)—An upset marred the smooth sailing of the North and South amateur tennis tournament yesterday when Frank Farrell, ranking sixth on the University of North Carolina team, defeated George Dunn of Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Dunn is champion of his home district and is credited with being the No. 1 player of the middle Atlantic states.

Farrell, who went to the quarter finals in the North and South event last spring before he was eliminated by J. Gilbert Hall of New York, played steadily. He drove from deep court and made few errors.

Ryerson Seeks Trophy

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14 (AP)—Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., set out today in the semifinals of the Mason and Dixon golf tournament hoping to win his third title and permanent possession of the trophy. In 17 years of competition, no contestant has won three times. Ryerson was opposed by William L. Shea of Cooperstown, who staged a gallant uphill fight yesterday in which he overcame a bad start to beat Jack Davison, Chicopee, Mass., one up.

East Fife Wins

EDINBURGH, April 14 (AP)—East Fife won the right to oppose Kilmarnock in the Scottish Football Cup final, April 23, by triumphing, 2 to 1, yesterday over St. Bernards in their third semifinal battle. Both previous games ended 1 to 1.

Playing Managers Missing

Four playing-managers who opened the 1937 season are not on the active major league lists this year. Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals, Pie Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers have moved to the dugout, while Rogers Honsby, no longer manager of the Browns, is with the Baltimore Internationals.

When the 1938 campaign starts rolling, only Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies, and Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox will be eligible to take an active part. And, unless forced back to work, Dykes will follow Traynor, Frisch and Cochrane to the coaching lines or the bench.

During the season of 1935 and '36, nine playing-managers were located throughout the National and American leagues. There seems no particular reason for the current decline, other than the fact that baseball moves generally run in cycles. Perhaps by 1939 or 1940, the active pilot may return to a prominent place in the big league picture.

There may be something in the fact that last year both pennants were captured by non-playing leaders, Joe McCarthy of the Yankees and Bill Terry of the Giants.

* * *

A veteran player recently expressed the hope that after officials and newspapermen have selected their athletes for baseball's Hall of Fame, the names of several outstanding umpires will also be added.

This is a commendable suggestion. If the Cooperstown Memorial is to be marked with the complete progress of the game, the ground should be thoroughly covered, and that includes the men who have called the plays.

The role of the umpires, in many respects, has been the most difficult of all. They have stood up under abuse since the beginning of the professional game and certainly have played a major part in its development. Hank O'Day, Frank O'Loughlin, Tim Hurst and John Sheridan are just a few who should be considered.

* * *

From a distance comes the news that the Giants—Bill Terry's club—are ready for the National League pennant race. Although not considered the equal of the team that Memphis Bill brought out of the Grapefruit League in the spring of 1937, the current New York outfit still has Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott, and is ready to give those boys an argument who pick the Chicago Cubs.

As the Giants point to their April 19 inaugural at the Polo Grounds, Terry's chief task is the establishment of a regular rotation for his pitching staff. Bill will string along with four starters—Hubbell, Cliff Melton, Hal Schumacher and Harry Gumbert, but the order of their appearance at the beginning of the race will depend on their work in the final days of the journey home.

With Burgess Whitehead still on the bench, Terry will go into the heat of battle under handicap. Lou Chiozza, meanwhile, will be stationed at second base. His fellow infielders will be McCarthy at first, Ott at third and Bartell at shortstop. However, not until Whitehead has returned to help Bartell roam the center of the infield will the Terrymen be on level footing with the Cubs.

E. R.

Optimists Take Easy Victory From Detroit

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Winston Guest—the mighty man of indoor polo—and his Optimists appeared today to be within a single evening's riding of the national indoor senior polo championship.

Spotting the Detroit Gold Hats five handicap goals last night in the opener of their best of three series, the Eastern trio, with Guest batting in six goals, galloped to an easy 16—6 victory.

Guest's teammates, W. R. "Billy" Zimmerman, who set a national tournament precedent by riding in both the senior and junior games, and Merrill Fink each scored five times. M. L. Lightman was the only Detroiter able to get a shot through the tight New York defense.

The Ridgewood, N. J., Polo Club, with which Zimmerman also rode, was unsuccessful in its defnse of the junior title, losing to the undefeated 124th Field Artillery of Chicago, 14—12, when a spirited last chukker rally fell short.

In Sherman Cup play, the Chicago Shamrocks defeated Blue Hill Farm of Philadelphia, 12—9, to even their series at one victory each. They meet in their final game Saturday night as a prelude to what promises to be another Optimist walkaway.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

Harvard 6, Boston University 4.
Tufts 13, Lowell Textile 2.
Rhode Island State 6, Brown 0.
N. Y. U. 5, St. John's 0.
Yale 4, Columbia 3.
Navy 3, V. P. I. 1.
Fordham 18, Princeton 1.
Penn State 6, Penn 4.
Rutgers 8, Lehigh 4.
Wesleyan 4, Army 2.

Tennis

Princeton 9, Rutgers 0.
Swarthmore 5, Albright 4.

Lacrosse

Swarthmore 11, Lafayette 0.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	1	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000
Harvard	0	0	.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	0	.000
Cornell	0	0	.000
Columbia	0	1	.000

Result April 13

Yale 4, Columbia 3.

Around The Hub

The news every Marathon follower has been waiting for has at last come in. Clarence De Mar, veteran of all the Hopkinton-to-Boston runners, has sent in his entry for Tuesday's Patriots' Day run. The Keene, N. H., school teacher will be entering his 20th B. A. A. Marathon.

* * *

Yesterday's mail to Tom Kanaly's office brought the entries of a four-man team from Forest Hills A. C. of Toronto. Heading the team, which won the team crown in 1936 in the Canadian Marathon and in the American Marathon at Washington last year, is Percy Wyer. While he never has finished first in a B. A. A. run, he has won three straight Marathon titles at Detroit and twice has been selected a member of the Canadian Olympic team.

* * *

Another well-known Marathoner and a winner in 1934, Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont., has filed his entry. His enrollment along with a list of others brought the total number of entries to 155.

* * *

The golf season got off to a good start for Richard Presdey, sophomore candidate for the Newton High golf team yesterday. Playing the 135-yard fifth at Albemarle, Presdey dropped an ace. He carded an 81 for the 18 holes.

* * *

The third time never fails proved true for Harvard's baseball team yesterday when they defeated Boston University, 6 to 4. The Terriers held two straight games over the Crimson prior to yesterday, but Bob Leahy, victor twice last year against Harvard, just couldn't hold the fort. While B. U. outhit Harvard, they didn't make them count. The Terriers' fielding was sloppy, while the Crimson's work in this department was exceptionally good for so early in the season.

* * *

Some sort of a strike-out record was set yesterday by Carl Braun, Boston University freshman, who fanned 20 Harvard yearlings as his teammates batted the Terriers to a 5-to-2 victory. Braun allowed only three hits.

* * *

At Huntington Field the Northeastern freshmen were having a good day yesterday, especially Pitcher Charlie Foster, former Lynn English star, who struck out 13 Huntington School batters in the Huskies, 13 to-7 victory. Sylvan Simon, Northeastern lead-off man, made six trips to the plate and reached first as many times. He scored five runs.

* * *

Tufts baseball team started off on the right foot yesterday by trouncing the Lowell Textile nine, 13 to 2. Johnny Hughes started on the mound for the Jumbos with Ken Fox throwing them up for Lowell.

* * *

The Charlestown Boys' Club will be well represented in the B. A. A. Marathon on Patriots' Day. Six boys, all under 19 years, have filed entries. They are Edward Lyons, Jackie Morrisey, Billy Carr, John Fitzgerald, Arthur Driscoll, and Eddie Dougherty.

Red Sox Ace at Present

Johnny Marcum

Kentucky Mountaineer, Is the Only Pitcher to Have Gone the Full Nine Innings to Date for Joe Cronin. He Should Be a Prominent Factor in the League Opening

Experts Pick Giants and Cubs In Close Race for Pennant

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Major League baseball writers, scanning the prospects of spring-time, today forecast a two-club race for the 1938 National League pennant, with the Champion New York Giants pacing the Chicago Cubs to the finish.

A scant majority, 31 out of 60 experts, picks the well-balanced club managed by Bill Terry to make it three in a row. Of the remainder voting in the 12th annual Associated Press poll, 22 name the Cubs to finish on top, while only four favor the St. Louis Cardinals and three are willing to take a chance on the Pittsburgh Pirates to win.

Last year the Giants were second choice. The Cardinals, by acquiring Lonnie Warneke, were generally rated to have command of the situation, but the Gashouse Gang stumbled home in fourth place. This season the St. Louis club, although the consensus choice to finish no better than third, is nevertheless equipped to upset the dope again.

The poll's chief surprise is the preference shown for Cincinnati, cellar club in 1937. The Reds are the consensus selection over Boston, by a narrow margin, for fifth place. This seems largely to be a personal vote of confidence for the managerial ability of Bill McKechnie, who was the master mind for the Bostons last year. Not a single critic expects the Reds to finish last this year.

The Dodgers are picked to wind up just where their pilot, Burleigh Grimes, predicts—seventh. The box score on the National League poll, showing distribution of votes:

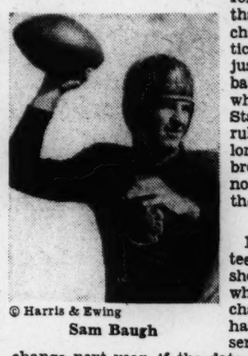
Team—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	1937
New York	31	13	11	5	—	—	—	—	1st
Chicago	22	29	7	2	—	—	—	—	2nd
St. Louis	4	8	27	17	4	—	—	—	4th
Pittsburgh	3	10	13	29	5	—	—	—	3rd
Cincinnati	—	—	—	1	30	23	6	—	8th
Boston	—	—	2	6	12	17	21	2	5th
Brooklyn	—	—	—	—	9	17	30	3	6th
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	56	7th

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Pros Are Progressive

There is no question but what those who are most interested in professional football are very progressive in their views regarding the playing of the game. They have shown this many times in years past by the way in which they have reacted to the rules of the game. Never in the past have they shown any hesitancy in making a radical change if they believed that it would tend to make the game more popular with the football public, and, as they have to depend on this popularity for their success, it is not at all surprising that they should be willing to make changes. The fact that they have in practically every case resulted in success shows just what good prophets professional football promoters are of the desires of those who pay to see their gridiron contests. Starting out operating under the college rules that prevailed at the time, it was not long before their rule-makers began to break away from these regulations, until now there are a number of differences in the two codes.



© Harris & Ewing
Sam Baugh

The Latest Changes

Last week the professional rules committee held its 1938 meeting, and again it showed a willingness to make changes which are quite radical. No less than five changes were made, and the committee has issued orders which show that it is seriously considering another quite radical change next year, if the data collected warrant such a move. It is interesting also to note that the professionals are just as ready to adopt a change made by the college rule makers as they are to break away from the amateur code. This applied to the 1938 changes as well as to those made in the past. Briefly, the changes made last week relate to the out-of-bounds kickoff, the withdrawal of players in the fourth period, penalties within the 10-yard line, deliberate roughing of a forward passer, and forward passes into the end zone. And all of these changes will make the rules regarding the phases of the game affected different from the present college rules with the single exception of that relating to forward passes into the end zone, and in this the professionals have given up their former ruling in favor of the college code.

Out-of-Bound Kicks

It will be recalled that one of the few changes which the college rule-makers made in their code last year was to the effect that if the kickoff went out of bounds, the ball would be put in play on the receiving side's 35-yard line. This was done in order to discourage a team from trying to kick close to the sidelines in order to keep the ball away from a star back, and thus minimize the chances of a long runback. As the amateurs did not change this rule this winter, they appear to be favorable to it; but the professionals have decided that, if the kicking side wants to kick out-of-bounds, it will have to pay more for the privilege and so the ball will be put on the 45-yard line instead of the 35. Unless I am greatly mistaken, there will be less out-of-bound kicking among the pros in 1938 than there was in 1937. One of the most spectacular plays of the game has always been the runback of a kick, and I believe that the pros have made a wise move in taking steps to make it more common. That they may also rule against punting out-of-bounds when kicking from within the 40-yard line became apparent when they instructed the official league scorers to keep a record of all punts originating within that point that go out of bounds. It looks as if within another year the famous "coffin-corner" kick would be a thing of the past so far as the professionals are concerned.

Roughing the Passer

In passing a rule penalizing a team for roughing a forward passer after the ball has left his hands, the professionals have given him the same protection that is given to the punter. This is a wise move, as it will take a lot of pressure off the thrower as well as tend to slow up the would-be tackler, both of which will make for better forward passing. It will also protect the passer from possible injury. Just why this protection was not previously given to the passer as well as to the punter is hard to say, as he certainly needs it just as much. This is a change which the colleges can well adopt. In fact, I believe the kickoff rule and the proposed "coffin-corner" kick would prove popular in college circles.

Helen Wills Moody Packs Her Rackets For Trip Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, who made tennis history in 1935 with a comeback for her seventh Wimbledon title, packed her favorite rackets today to battle for an eighth English championship. She sails from New York April 20.

Mrs. Moody is now playing what coaches declare is her best game.

The lure of the Wimbledon championship, virtually symbolic of the world title, proved irresistible for Mrs. Moody, who in 1936 announced she was retiring to design fashion.

May Meet Miss Jacobs Again

Several weeks ago, however, she began intensive training for another big-time campaign that again may pit her against Helen Jacobs, loser in the famous 1935 Wimbledon final. Mrs. Moody won after trailing 2—5 in the final set.

In 1933, Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs, long keen tennis rivals, met in the finals of the National championships at Forest Hills. Trailing in the deciding set, Mrs. Moody was forced to default by a back injury.

"My back seems as good as ever," said Mrs. Moody yesterday as she finished an exhaustive match with Gerald Stratford, former California champion.

A strong wind failed to slow her hard, driving game, but she lamented "I was awful."

"I'm not saying whether I am satisfied with my game or whether I think I can win again at Wimbledon," she said. "But I have trained harder for this season than for any other I can remember."

Kinsey Predicts

Howard Kinsey, California Tennis Club coach and former Davis Cup doubles star, predicted another title for Mrs. Moody.

"Nobody can beat her the way she is going now," he said. "She's faster, stronger and headier."

Mrs. Moody, named on this year's Wightman Cup team, will play in two English tournaments preceding Wimbledon. Then she will compete in the Berlin and Warsaw championships and return to the United States in time for the September National championships.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Baltimore 10, Boston (A) 3.
New York (N) 4, Cleveland 1.
Washington 6, Boston (N) 5.
Williamsport 5, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia (A) 10.
New York (A) 9, Binghamton 4.
Little Rock 9, St. Louis (N) 8.
Philadelphia (N) 9, Lexington 1.
St. Louis (A) 7, Chicago (N) 4.
Detroit 11, Atlanta 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago (A) 2.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 5.
Newark 8, Norfolk 3.
Knoxville 3, Jersey City 2.

Montclair Names Hoffman

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 14 (AP)—Appointment of William J. Hoffman, captain of the Dartmouth College football team in 1932, as physical director and supervisor of athletics at Montclair Academy, was announced yesterday. After his graduation from Dartmouth in 1933, Hoffman became a member of the College's physical education department. From 1933 to 1937 he was line coach of the freshman football team.

Expect American Team of Three For Duke of York Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—A full American team of three boats may go to England this summer to challenge for the Duke of York Trophy in a three-day regatta at Torquay that will run from June 30 to July 2. An elimination race in American waters even appears likely at the present time with four drivers seeking the three berths on the Yankee contingent.

Three new boats, all of them international 4-litre, or 224 cubic-inch craft, are being built for the race by David Gerli, of New York; Mrs. Maud Rutherfurd, Port Washington, N. Y., and S. Mortimer Auerbach, of Atlantic City, N. J. A fourth prospective challenger is George Schraft, of Newton, Mass., a Harvard freshman who seeks to enter a new 225-cubic inch racer.

In the event that all four drivers hold out for a place on the team, the representative of the International Motor Yachting Union in the United States, the Yachtsmen's Association of America, will be called upon to reduce the field to three in an elimination series here.

Arthur Bray, of London, chairman of the Duke of York race committee, has announced that the championships will be run over a triangular three-nautical-mile course. A 30-mile race will be held each of the three days of the regatta and the rules specify that competing craft will be limited to seven and three-quarters gallons of fuel in each race on the "automatic handicap" rule.

Riggs Wins Net Title

ATLANTA, April 14 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the nation's second-ranked player, won the championship of the Atlanta invitation tennis tournament last night by defeating David Jones of Atlanta, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Jones, who is Canadian doubles champion, had rached the final round by beating sixth-seeded Bernie Coghlan of Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. He was unseeded in the tournament.

Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., and Coghlan, top-seeded doubles team, won the doubles title by trouncing Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 5—7, 6—3, 8—6. They reached the final be eliminating Bill Moore and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 2—6, 11—9, 6—4.

Horse "Out-Jumps" Towns

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14 (AP)—Forrest (Spec) Towns, University of Georgia and Olympic hurdler who had previously been successful in outrunning an army horse, failed in two attempts to repeat his performance here last night against a jumping horse ridden by James Minnick. The race was run on a 120-yard track over four hurdles as part of Augusta's fifth annual Boy Scout circus. On the first attempt officials declared the start unfair, and the race was repeated. The result was the same in both instances. The time was 11 seconds flat with Spec finishing two lengths behind.

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Commerce and Finance

President's Program Seen Hindered, Not Helped, by Tax Letter

Business and Industry

FDIC Head Avers Concern for Banks' Assets Unjustified

NEW YORK (AP)—Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, qualified the Administration's expressed desire for easier business credit with a warning to the banks to "play safe."

Speaking before the Bankers' Forum, Mr. Crowley asserted:

"Long-term equity financing is quite inconsistent with the short-term nature of a bank's obligations. . . . The proper order of a banker's responsibilities requires consideration first of his depositors' rights, second of his stockholders' interests, and only then of his borrowers."

He said he hoped other means of meeting capital needs of business would be found and urged banks to make any "proper" short-term business loans.

Although he did not mention directly a recent suggestion of Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that bank examiners should not criticize business loans too severely, the FDIC head said:

"The belief that bank supervisors are unwilling to let bankers assume legitimate risks is quite erroneous. Those holding the belief in the present instance lose sight of the fact that no risk can be considered legitimate that endangers the safety of depositors' funds."

Mr. Crowley asserted the banks were in strong condition despite the recession, adding, "Most of the current concern about the effect upon banks of recent drops in bond prices is unwarranted."

He said banks have 27.5 per cent of their funds in cash, 25.2 per cent in government securities, and most of the remainder in high grade bonds of A quality. Bank loans, he added, "appear on the whole to be sound."

He suggested that banks buy bonds only for investment, and not for speculation.

"Market depreciation of securities bought for investment with a credit standing that indicates payment at par at maturity and continuity of dividend payments is of no practical significance in a well-run bank," he said.

Morgenthau States Mexican Silver Not Barred From U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today that the Treasury had not barred Mexican silver from sale in this country.

Clarifying for the first time his announcement of a few weeks ago that the Treasury was suspending its arrangements for purchase of 5,000,000 ounces of silver monthly from Mexico, Secretary Morgenthau said Mexico can still offer its silver for sale to the United States Treasury on the New York silver market.

"We buy all silver offered to us on the New York market at the price fixed each day," the secretary said. "That has always been our policy and we have no change in mind."

In effect, the only change made by the suspension of the Mexican silver agreement, he explained, was to eliminate the 5,000,000-ounce quota which gave Mexico advance assurance of how much silver it could sell the United States Treasury each month.

For more than two years the Treasury fixed the price of silver at 45 cents per ounce on the New York market but after suspension of the Mexican agreement the price was cut to 43 cents per ounce.

Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to say whether any Mexican silver had been sold to the Treasury under present conditions.

G. M. Overseas Sales Make March Record

By the Associated Press

New York

March sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in overseas markets totaled 37,003 units, the highest March volume on record and 15 per cent ahead of a year ago, the company reported.

Sales of 97,193 units for the first three months of the year also established a record and increased 12.2 per cent over the comparable 1937 period.

These figures included products of the company's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Girdler Pessimistic Despite Some Signs Of Business Pickup

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP) — The outlook for the steel industry in 1938 is generally pessimistic, although there are scattered signs of a pickup in business, Tom M. Girdler, chairman, told stockholders of the Republican Steel Corporation at the annual meeting.

Republic is now operating at less than 30 per cent of capacity, as is the industry at large, and will show a loss for the first quarter, he said.

"I wouldn't say that 1938 shows much promise of being a good year for the steel industry or for Republic Steel," Mr. Girdler said.

The brightest spot in the present picture in so far as Republic was concerned, he indicated, was the current operations of the Gulf States Steel division of the corporation which are around 40 per cent of capacity. In January and February, he added, this division operated at 50 per cent. Its ingot capacity had been doubled, he pointed out.

Mr. Girdler took occasion to renew his fight with the National Labor Relations Board, emphasizing the intention of the corporation to resist the board's recent order to reinstate a large number of workers who had formerly been on strike. He described the order as "manifestly unfair and not in the best interests of the company and the majority of its employees."

He took a fling at the "tax situation," describing it as "serious, not only for Republic, but for all corporations." While there was some hope of easing the tax burden under the present Congress, he said, "taxes will still be very heavy for some time to come."

Mr. Girdler said foreign sales of the corporation were under last year in the first quarter partly because of a drop in British orders.

While the new United States armament program will be of "some benefit" to Republic, he indicated he did not believe it would be very much.

Retiring directors were re-elected.

Utility's Earnings Decline in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corporation's first quarter earnings were substantially below the comparable period last year, Alfred Schoellkopf, president, said at the annual stockholders' meeting.

In reply to a shareholder's question, Mr. Schoellkopf said an estimate of earnings of 25 cents a share for the period were too high and not even a close approximation. In the first three months last year, 31 cents a share was reported.

Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board, told stockholders the sharp curtailment in power output during the first quarter resulted primarily from reduced takings by large industrial consumers.

Chain Store Sales Decline 11.4 P. C. Month of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of March there was a sharp decline in chain store sales, which was in line with other types of industry, according to the monthly compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report, says the review, did an aggregate March business of $213,353,991, a decrease of $27,476,995, or 11.4 per cent below the same month a year ago.

For the three months ending March 31, these chains reported sales totaling $578,879,317. This compares with sales of $615,997,085 for March, 1937, resulting in a decline of $37,117,768, or 6 per cent. Although this is a rather sharp decline from the three months a year ago, it compares favorably with the first three months of 1936, for which period the same chains reported total sales of $527,016,208, and in 1935 of $490,065,669.

11 P. C. Decline

Following is a compilation of the sales for the 25 chains for March and for the three months arranged in groups:

	March, 1938	March, 1937
Mail order	$73,615,755	$82,965,371
Variety	73,105,352	85,812,782
Grocery	50,175,853	53,774,462
Drug	8,025,389	8,178,316
Shoe	4,049,035	4,874,158
Apparel	4,382,607	5,225,897
	$213,353,991	$240,830,986
	3 Mos., 1938	3 Mos., 1937
Mail order	$184,895,587	$197,284,807
Variety	199,428,975	215,089,183
Grocery	148,934,998	156,145,825
Drug	23,555,701	23,605,040
Shoe	11,266,821	11,958,401
Apparel	10,797,235	11,923,829
	$578,879,317	$615,997,085

The major factor to be considered in contrasting the past month with the same period a year ago is the lateness of Easter this year. Real comparison can be made by combining the total sales of these chains for the months of March and April in both years, which alone would give a true picture of the two months. Also, the further reduction of the purchasing power of the nation in March undoubtedly contributed to the decreased sales of last month.

Drop In Shoe Trade

The loss of Easter business gave the shoe division the sharpest decline of the chain stores in March with a drop of 17 per cent. Inventories are still kept at a low level and buying is only done on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The apparel group also felt this loss and came next in size of decrease, which was 16.1 per cent. Despite the favorable weather last month, these chains showed little pick-up in business.

The third group to suffer similarly was the variety division, which showed a drop of 14.8 per cent from March, 1937.

The mail order group showed a decline last month of 11.3 per cent from the same month in 1937. This division relies heavily at the present time on sales in the retail stores which are placed primarily in the urban industrial centers.

The grocery chains reported a drop of 6.7 per cent for March, 1938, from the like period last year. This is partially due to the closing of many of the stores that have previously been either running at a loss or just breaking even, in order to reduce tsate chain store taxes.

Bank Clearings Off 29 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the United States for the week ended April 13, dropped to the lowest level since October, 1934, Dun & Bradstreet reported. It was the twenty-second consecutive decline from the total a year ago.

Total clearings in 22 leading cities for the past week amounted to $4,130,427,000, or 29.2 per cent under $5,837,681,000 in the similar 1937 week and $1,491,701,000 below the preceding week.

Turnover at New York was $2,448,681,000, against $3,626,818,000 last year, a decrease of 32.5 per cent. Volume at outside centers totaled $1,681,746,000, which was 23.9 per cent under $2,210,863,000 a year ago.

Outstanding percentage declines from a year ago—there were no increases—included: Detroit 41.6 per cent; Pittsburgh 33.9, Kansas City 31.5, Cleveland 27.2, Boston 25.2, Cincinnati 25, and Philadelphia 22.5.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $250,100,000 compared with $337,900,000 last year, a loss of 26 per cent.

Questions Pay Increases By New Haven Last Year

By the Associated Press

Members of the Public Works Commission inquired why the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had granted salary increases to employees last year, if it was seeking to effect economies.

The question arose at a hearing before the commission on a petition of the railroad to abandon 88 stations in southeastern Massachusetts and on the cape.

R. A. Cutter, representing the protective committee of the shareholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company, a division of the New Haven road, declared the wage increases had been obtained by the railroad brotherhood and had "seriously complicated the situation for the road."

Seek New Management for Mine

NEW YORK—Replacement of the present management of Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, and readjustment of the directorate to give proportionate representation to the stockholders are the purpose of a letter sent by the independent stockholders committee to the company's stockholders, requesting proxies in favor of the committee, to be voted against the present management at the annual meeting on May 3. The committee includes Boudinot Atterbury, Philip L. Carret, Spencer H. Logan, Carleton E. Merritt and William R. O'Donnell.

President's Tax Letter Arouses Anger; Political Implications

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—President Roosevelt's frequently expressed precept not to interfere with pending legislation has been more honored in the breach than the observance, but never more overtly than in the letter he sent to the Senate-House Conference Committee yesterday in behalf of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes.

Therefore the President's motives must have been particularly impelling in this instance. He was witnessing what he believes to be the sabotage of his most basic theories of taxation: Theories worked out and defended latterly by two of the country's leading academic experts on taxation—Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of Treasury, and Carl Shoup, his special assistant, both faculty members on leave from Columbia University.

Treasury Behind Letter

These experts, studying the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes, assisted in re-writing them somewhat, especially in the interest of small corporations, but advised their retention against repeal. The House more or less followed their recommendations going only a little farther in the direction of relaxation. But the Senate voted to repeal the undistributed profits tax and drastically to change the capital gains tax. In the hope that the conference report would compromise with advantage to the House side, the President sent his letter to the conferees yesterday.

It seems clear that his letter was drafted by the Treasury tax experts. It is based on their specialist arguments, not on political or share-the-wealth considerations. For the President, these experts contend that the Senate changes in the capital gains tax would create injustices against the taxpayer who actually earns his income, while repeal of the undistributed profits tax would increase the tax burden on small corporations. Such is their contention.

Keeping the Record Clear

The President's letter is expected to have little immediate effect toward the end he seeks. Rather, resistance and resentment sprang up right away, observers contending that not for many long years had an Executive overtly interbened when a legislative matter was in conference. Far from assisting the President's favored taxes, his letter seems likely to make their repeal certain, and the triumph of the Senate view. That is the appearance today.

Therefore President Roosevelt's motives were wider than the immediate safeguard of this legislation. He was, observers feel, keeping the record clear—putting himself and the Congress definitely on record for future reference. By now it must be obvious to all that Mr. Roosevelt is a very determined man. He seldom retreats from positions he has taken, but prefers to go down to defeat with them—waiting, evidently, for another day when he hopes to say: "There, you see, I was right after all."

His attitude toward the present Congress seems to be: "You are making your own bed and you will have to lie in it." So yesterday's letter was in effect a last-minute warning on the subject of taxation, put on the record for future reference. It may be that the President contemplates at some future time making an argument or campaign against the Congress on the basis of obstruction. And he is not leaving the loophole of appearing himself to be lukewarm in the defense of key matters.

President Intransigeant

The presidential positions on taxation and on the Reorganization Bill were outwardly somewhat different. In the latter case, he kept quiet while his leaders were agreeing to concession after concession, until the bill was made mincemeat. He appeared to agree to some of these concessions, however reluctantly. But on taxation he remains intransigeant.

That the President's letter would stir a fight in Congress similar to the Reorganization Bill struggle seems an inaccurate way of describing matters. It appears highly improbable that Mr. Roosevelt or his advisers expect to prevail with their version of the tax bill. The fight appeared doomed some little time ago. There seems to be nothing like the close division that existed on reorganization. And yesterday's letter—instead of pressing for a showdown fight, with any hopes of victory—was to keep the presidential position clear.

In effect, this is Mr. Roosevelt's attitude to the entire legislative crop of the present session. He has sent to Congress and recommended numerous measures. Few of them have prevailed. But he takes the position: "It is Congress's responsibility. We will see what the voters have to say, later on."

Asking Roads Publish Through Route Rates Seen Discriminatory

WASHINGTON (AP)—R. J. Doss, freight traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee a pending bill to compel railroads to publish through route rates would serve only selfish interests of short line roads.

Through rates are those for the shortest practicable route between two points.

"The interest which the short line railroads have in the bill is purely selfish, the aim being to divert traffic from its natural flow so that the short line will enjoy a haul which it would not normally obtain," Mr. Doss said, speaking for 39 Southern railroads.

"The purpose is to interpose a short line railroad as a bridge or connecting line between two other railroads, or even between two portions of one railroad, in order to prey upon their traffic. This may now be prevented by the incorporation of appropriate routing restrictions in the tariffs.

"The elimination of such routing restrictions would not reduce either the rate or the transit time."

Mr. Doss said the legislation would permit the Interstate Commerce Commission power to force one road to surrender to its weaker short-line affiliate part of its traffic and expressed concern over ICC use of this discretion.

"One of the fears of the trunk line railroads is that the commission, or those who may be called upon to decide the question of public interest," he said, "will give undue weight to the alleged necessity of financial assistance to, or even continuance in existence of some short line railroad at the expense of its trunk line connections."

Pullman Officials Urge 10 P. C. Increase in Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two officials of the Pullman Company have urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a 10 per cent increase in its rates.

D. A. Crawford, president of the company, and E. P. Burke, general passenger agent, testified at a brief hearing in support of the company's pending application for a general rate boost.

The present basic rate is 7.2 mills a mile, but there are certain exceptions which the two officials asked the commission not to disturb.

The exceptions are on routes which both company officers said bore passenger traffic heavy enough to justify lower than basic scales.

Low for Bear Market Not Seen Yet, Says Service

While the low point of the bear market may not be substantially below the level of 98.95 reached in March, it appears improbable in the opinion of Poor's Investment Advisory Service that the low point has been seen.

"This organization's position," the current issue of the service states, "is not as bearish as earlier this year, but this does not call for a whole-hearted switch to the bullish side. Under the circumstances, 'Bargain Hunting' is not yet in order. There is no need for haste in accumulating speculative equities."

Plan to Reduce Number of Stock Exchange Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a reduction in the number of memberships on the New York Stock Exchange were submitted to the governing committee by a special committee of members.

The special committee, composed of Benjamin H. Brinton, Otto Abraham and R. Lawrence Oakley, was appointed by Charles R. Gay, president, to study the advisability of membership retirements. The present membership totals 1,375.

In its report the committee said "it is apparent that the supply of members of the exchange at present exceeds the demand for their services and that this situation is aggravated by adverse circumstances peculiar to the securities business."

For effecting retirements the committee proposed amendments to the exchange constitution and establishment of a retirement fund through a contribution of $1,000 by the exchange and $250 semi-annually by each member if needed plus assessments on security transactions by members for their own or outside account.

Mr. Gay moved for consideration of the question of membership retirements following agitation attributed to comment last fall by William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

In the course of a somewhat critical survey of stock exchange activities Mr. Douglas suggested the New York institution was possibly trying to "feed too many mouths." He endorsed the principle of a smaller membership on the ground the exchange could not reasonably expect a return of the big markets of the boom years.

Consolidated Edison Net Higher for First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In sharp contrast with the average trend for the industry, earnings of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York during the first quarter of 1938 were slightly better than in the corresponding 1937 period.

Based on early March returns net income for the first quarter is indicated at around $14,600,000 which would contrast with $14,443,355 during the first three months of 1937. Such results, after preferred dividends, would be the equivalent of slightly more than the $1.03 a share earned on the 11,471,527 common shares a year ago.

In the light of results to be reported for the first quarter, earnings for the 12 months ended March 31, will be about $2.18 a share on the common, or approximately the same as for the calendar year 1937 when the company reported $2.17 a share.

Nunn-Bush Defers Dividend

MILWAUKEE (AP)—A. W. Bush, vice-president of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, announced the board of directors had decided to defer declaration of common stock dividend for the second quarter, ending April 30. Mr. Bush said a letter to stockholders stated postponement of the dividend "merely represents a desire on the part of the management to have further indications as to what results for the year are likely to be." The common stock has been on a $1 annual basis.

President Urges Entire Nation To Help in Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic effect on the purchasing power of citizens, upon the national income, and hence upon recovery.

The first item of $1,250,000,000 for WPA will start going out on July 1, in the most direct form of financial aid. But it is only expected to be adequate to maintain present unemployed, not to furnish work for others or to reduce present totals. It is at the rate of spending of the past few months.

The remaining items under "spending," are new. They will be sprayed out over a wide diversity of channels—to stranded farmers on poor land, share-croppers, and the like through the Farm Security Administration; to college and high school students under the National Youth Administration; to unemployed youths to prevent a planned shrinkage in the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the labor and material-producers for public roads, highways, and public buildings.

No Particular Sum Named

Under the "lending" category, the first item represents simply the maximum lending base of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which theoretically could be used in advancing sums to small businesses, as provided in a bill signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, and eagerly sought by small businessmen. Though the President refers to this possibility in his message, he does not state any figure of potential lending. This figure, alone of those included in the foregoing table, is not taken from the message.

The total of $950,000,000 for loans under United States Housing Authority, PWA and Farm Security may be almost as productive as the items listed under expenditures. They are expected to go directly for building operations, aiding and moving farmers, etc. But they are not figured as total loss to the Treasury. Some of the loans are expected to be repaid.

The entire third category—credit—is in an entirely, different class, both in its derivation and in its effect, than the former two. This gold was originally placed in the Treasury's inactive fund because from the end of 1936 onward it was believed to contribute unduly to inflationary influences. An excessively large gold reserve adds to the availability of credit and indirectly to rising prices and other inflationary movements. From the end of 1936, well into 1937, a brake on inflation was desired, and so the gold was sterilized.

Bank Credit Already Ample

Now that opposite tendencies are required, the gold is released, but whether it will have much real effect remains in doubt, since bank credit is already believed to be abundant, and the effect of Treasury reserves on bank credit is itself open to variant interpretations. The lowering of reserve requirements to release $750,000,000 has a more immediate effect on bank financing, but because the available credit in most banks is already abundant, the direct beneficient effect of these two steps is considerably written down by authorities. However, they are typical monetary measures to encourage an upward movement, and if coupled with open market buying operations of the Federal Reserve Board, would be expected to have a definite inflationary effect.

President Roosevelt's message was unusually long, and covered the whole economic situation. At the outset he recognized the gravity of conditions, saying: "Current events, if allowed to run undistributed, will continue to threaten the security of our people and the stability of our economic life."

Once again, the President announced his determination within a year or two to pull the national income up to $80,000,000,000—the income which in 1932 had fallen beneath $40,000,000,000; in 1937 had risen to $68,000,000,000, and is now running at a rate less than $56,000,000,000. Moreover, he set the real goal at $100,000,000,000.

Says Fears Were Unfounded

Mr. Roosevelt described the over-expansion of 1936-37, ascribing it to many reasons, among them fear of war abroad, inflation, and nation-wide strikes. "None of these fears," he said, "have been borne out."

Only four measures affecting business, the President said, had he recommended since Jan. 1, 1937: the farm bill, income tax revision, wages and hours, and general tax revision.

"The record speaks for itself," he said. "No other measures affecting business have been proposed." This passage was evidently intended to combat charges that the President himself had contributed recession by stirring up fear through radical policies.

Some government and business practices, he added, should be "hand-in-hand with recovery," listing elimination of future tax-exempt bonds; full income taxation of federal and state salaries; a serious attempt to solve the railroad program; monopoly and price-fixing.

"Their solution," he said, "will help and not hurt business."

Further, the President took a firm stand against weakening or destruction of his program already on the statute books. And, as to recovery, he said: "Let us use the tools already forged and laid out on the bench."

Whereupon, he proposed three categories of measures. The first group, as he divided them, consisted of appropriations to 'avert the laying off of people now receiving assistance from the Federal Government." It included the relief, Farm Security, Youth Administration, and CCC expenditures listed above. In the same category, the President placed RFC loans to business, which he said would go largely to businesses in grave danger of shutting down.

Supplying Funds for Trade

In the second category, the President placed his monetary measures—desterilized gold and relaxed reserve requirements, saying: "These measures will make more abundant the supply of funds for commerce, industry and agriculture. By themselves, however, monetary measures are insufficient to start us on a sustained upward movement."

The third category—said by the President to be "vital"—includes the additions to present lending and spending which he urges not simply to maintain present levels but to lift them upward.

He includes in this list the $30,000,000 for the United States Housing Authority, for which amendments to its act will be necessary. This sum is believed to cover loans for apartment houses and other multiple dwellings, as contrasted with the single houses hitherto promoted.

Next, the total of $1,000,000,000 for Public Works propects involves the loans to cities, states, and local units. The President invites the borrowers to get their money either as a 50-year non-interest bearing loan, to be repaid 2 per cent annually, or on the present basis of 45 per cent grant and 55 per cent loan, on which interest would be paid. In either case, he says the cost to the borrower and the Government would be about the same.

Further, the President proposes $100,000,000 for public roads, $37,000,000 for flood control, and $25,000,000 for public buildings. These, together with the $1,000,000,000 for public works, total $6,462,000,000—approximately the total that has been discussed for the past week.

The President continues by declaring that only an increase in the citizens' income can bring recovery and a blanced budget. He strikes, at the end, many notes intended to encourage confidence. More than money is needed, he says—"a united national will."

Toward that end, he urged the "duty of self-restraint" so that each citizen will realize "that immoderate statement, appeals to prejudice, the creation of unkindness, are offenses not against an individual or individuals, but offenses against the whole population of the United States."

"Self-restraint," says the President, "implies restraint by articulate public opinion, trained to distinguish fact from falsehood, trained to believe that bitterness is never a useful instrument in public affairs. There can be no dictatorship by an individual or a group in this nation, save through divisions fostered by hate. Such division there must never be."

Pay Cuts Announced By Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

New York

The New York Stock Exchange this month will reduce salaries of employees earning over $15 a week by from 5 to 12 per cent, it was learned. The exchange has around 2,300 employees.

The reductions will be graduated, with the top 12 per cent reductions affecting only salaries of those in the highset pay brackets.

Some Corporations Increase Salaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reports to the Securities Commission showed several corporations increased the compensation of their executives last year, while a few disclosed cuts. The figures:

Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif.—Donald W. Douglas, president, $30,120 in 1936, $43,433 in 1937; G. W. Stratton, sales representative, $89,200 in 1936, $72,487 in 1937; V. E. Bertrandias, sales representative, $21,036 in 1936, $45,274 in 1937.

Aviation Corporation, Chicago—L. B. Manning, president, $43,881 in 1936, $75,136 in 1937.

Auburn Automobile Company, Connersville, Ind.—R. H. Faulkner, president, $16,533 in 1936, $28,575 in 1937.

American Metal Company, New York—Heath Steele and Bernard N. Zimmer, vice-presidents, $40,000 each in 1936, $64,000 each in 1937.

American Seating Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. M. Taliaferro, president, $30,000 in 1936, $35,000 in 1937.

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis—E. V. Cave, president, $63,500 in 1936, $48,115 in 1937.

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron O.—W. O'Neil, president, $71,278 in 1937 (1936 not available).

Willson Products, Inc., Reading, Pa.—Frederick Willson, president, $20,769, in 1936, $20,240 in 1937; Thomas A. Willson, General Manager, $22,846 in 1936, $22,200 in 1937.

Confidence First Or Pump Priming Vain, Say Bankers

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss. (AP)—Governmental "pump priming" cannot succeed in restoring prosperity unless the Government creates confidence by co-operating with business, the Economic Policy Commission of the executive council of the American Bankers Association reported.

The council ended its annual three-day spring meeting here tonight. Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City, Utah, is president of the association and head of the council.

Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland, Ohio, is chairman of the Economic Policy Commission, whose report on the business outlook was adopted by the council.

"Economic pump priming . . . is the attempt to spend our way back to prosperity by the lavish use of borrowed funds," the report said. "It goes beyond the necessary relief of unemployment and aims to revive business by a widespread distribution of purchasing power which will create a demand for goods.

Confidence the Basic Need

"It assumes that if a renewed flow of the production and distribution of goods can be created the natural operation of supply and demand will sustain and continue the process and durable recovery will get under way.

"Economic pump priming can never be more than a temporary process . . . There is one condition under which a Federal spending program might now contribute to bringing about a lasting business recovery. That condition is the creation between itself and private enterprise that will create confidence in the prospects for future profits.

"The real issue of recovery that is now before the American people is that of exerting every effort to make sure that measures of temporary relief through federal spending shall be runited with measures of permanent relief through the encouragement of private enterprise. . . .

"Another period of large-scale pump priming not accompanied by a full restoration of business confidence would almost inevitably impair the value of our money. We cannot continue indefinitely to pile up the public debt without decreasing the purchasing power of the dollars which compose that debt. . . ."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told the House Banking Committee a further desterilization of gold would be psychologically inflationary.

He discussed general monetary policies at a hearing on a bill for government ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Basis for Inflation

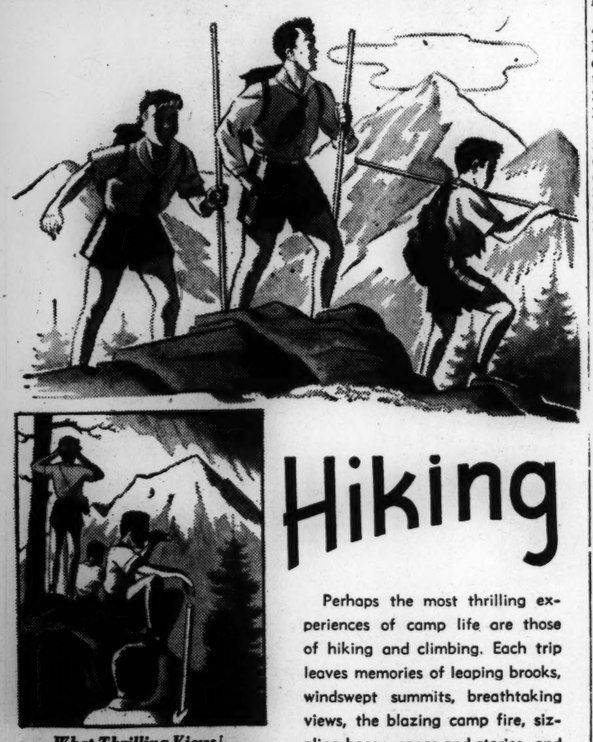
Representative Williams (D) of Missouri asked whether desterilization of gold, which has been discussed as a pump-priming measure, would "tend to create an inflationary condition."

"It would tend to create the basis for one," Mr. Eccles replied, "if all the excess reserves were used to the extent they could be in expansion of credit.

"I believe it would be psychologically inflationary."

Desterilization now would be desirable, he said, if funds desterilized were spent for public purposes and went into increased buying power. The Treasury now holds $1,180,000,000 of "sterilized" gold—or gold that is kept in an inactive account so that it does not contribute to the supply of bank credit.

He said more than psychology would be necessary to improve economic conditions, however, because it would have to be backed up by expanded consumer buying power not based on a fear of inflation.



Hiking

Perhaps the most thrilling experiences of camp life are those of hiking and climbing. Each trip leaves memories of leaping brooks, windswept summits, breathtaking views, the blazing camp fire, sizzling bacon, songs and stories, and sleeping under the stars. Hiking with trained leaders is one of the many activities at Summer Camps for young people, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

What Thrilling Views!

Sizzling Bacon—Um-m!

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	641,220
1938 volume to date	69,299,064
1937 volume to date	175,613,146

Moderate Gains In Stock Market; Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Stocks worked up a quiet rally in today's market following the President's $7,000,000,000 recovery program message to Congress.

The inflationary implications of the White House communication, brokers said, ordinarily should have sent leading issues bounding skyward, but it was pointed out the "pump-priming" plans, on the whole, had been discussed in the financial district for the past several days and these came as no great surprise to speculative circles.

Commodities Rise

The most immediate response to the Presidential spending recommendations was a sharp upturn in major commodities. Bonds were mixed, with rails heavy and U. S. Governments, buoyed by the proposal to put more than $1,000,000,000 in desterilized gold to work and cut bank reserve requirements substantially, tilted forward.

The share list dipped at the start, came back when the relief message text began to appear on commission house news tickers, fell again and once more turned higher near the final hour. Volume was moderate in both directions, transfers running at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Tending to restrict speculative ardor, it was thought, was the fact many brokerage customers apparently were inclined to await Mr. Roosevelt's "fireside chat" broadcast to the country tonight. In addition the closing of the exchange tomorrow for the Good Friday holiday was seen as an influence toward trading wariness.

Prominent on the advance were the gold mines and aircrafts. These were ahead from the opening. Steels, motors and coppers moved ahead in later dealings.

Among gainers of fractions to a point or more were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Consolidated Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, Glenn L. Martin, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, Homestake, U. S. Steel, Western Union, American Smelting, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Air Reduction and Johns-Manville.

Bonds Irregular

Substantial gains in U. S. Government issues contrasted with marked weakness in rail liens in today's bond market.

The federal list pushed ahead for gains ranging 1-32d to 12-32ds following release of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on recovery measures. Dealers said the rise was in response to the Executive's proposals for desterilization of $1,400,000,000 of impounded gold and for lowering of reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks.

Both measures were adopted institutional lonable funds and excess reserves would be boosted well beyond present levels, according to Wall Street estimates. This it was assumed, would lead to a wider demand for United States Governments and other seasoned securities for bank portfolios.

Rails suffered their widest losses in the forenoon and they revealed little rallying power in later dealings. Santa Fe loans were forced down fractions to around 5 points matching yesterday's losses. Similar weakness marked loans of New York Central, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and M-K-T.

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Buying activities in the curb market today centered in miscellaneous industrial shares.

In a few instances early gains widened after release of President Roosevelt's recovery message. Financial circles regarded his major recommendations as inflationary.

Principal gainers in the final hour were Newmont, Sherwin Williams, Wayne Knitting Mills, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, Aluminum Co., Lake Shore Mines and Michigan Steel Tube, up 1 to around 4 points.

Oils were fractionally ahead while utility leaders sagged.

Wheat Prices Jump 2½ Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Soaring of 2½ cents in wheat prices today and lively outbursts of buying accompanied announcement of President Roosevelt's $7,000,000,000 recovery program.

Highest prices of the day in wheat were reached just before trading ended. Publication of the President's message caused two cents immediate jump, but profit taking sales caused temporary moderate setbacks, with a renewed wave of buying later.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅞-2⅜ above yesterday's finish, May 84¾-⅞, July 82¼, corn ¼-⅜ up, May 60½-⅝, July 61-61⅛, and oats ⅝-⅞ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities continued in good demand at higher prices being encouraged by the improved European outlook. Coal, tobacco, steel and electrical equipment shares were especially strong, but some sections reacted from their highs due to profit taking over the four-day Easter holiday. Gilt-edged issues turned easier after initial strength and the home rails and trans-Atlantic groups remained steady. Rubber and liquor shares also sold higher.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a strong tone today and buying was heavy in all sections of the list. Industrials advanced five per cent or more and banking issues gained 70 to 175 francs. Suez Canal moved up 160 francs and rentes were unchanged to 150 centimes above Wednesday's close.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 1 to 2 points, scattered buying and short covering counterbalanced May liquidation and hedge selling.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	Apr11
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	26	46	44½	45¼	+ ¾
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	⅜	⅜	Apr11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	65	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	6	8½	8¼	8¾	Apr11
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	8½	8	8½	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	10½	10½	10½	
21¾	11½	Allegheny Steel	5	16½	15¾	16½	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	3	7	6¾	7	Apr13
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	12	144¼	141	144¼	+1¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr12
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	4	11¼	11	11½	Apr13
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	43	43	43	Apr12
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	71	42⅜	40¼	41¾	+ ⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	13	13	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	64¼	63¼	64¼	+1¼
66	46	Am Ag Ch Del (1½e)	3	55	55	55	— ½
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¼e)	2	31½	31½	31½	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	88½	86	88½	+2½
187	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr11
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	2	34	33¾	34	—1
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (½e)	13	13	12	13	+1
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	99½	98	99⅛	+1⅛
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
13⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr13
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3½	3½	3½	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	3¼	3½	3¾	+ ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16	16	16	Apr12
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	18¾	15¾	15¾	Apr13
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Apr12
7⅞	4¼	Am International	2	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	18½	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	51⅛	51½	51⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	17	3½	3	3½	— ¼
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	24	31½	29	31	+1¾
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Apr11
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	16	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	5	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ½
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	8	21½	20½	20½	—1
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	109	12½	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	21	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	67½	67	67	—1
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Razor (3)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
14¼	7⅞	Am Seating	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	115	38¾	36	38⅝	+1⅝
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	3	111	110	110	Apr12
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr12
34¾	15⅞	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	36	22¾	21¼	22½	+1¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	Apr13
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	128¼	126½	128¼	+1
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	Apr12
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	70⅜	70	70½	
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	Apr 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	31	7¾	7½	7¾	
88	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr12
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4½	4⅜	4½	
35¾	23¾	Am Wool pf	3	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	43	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30	27½	30	+1½
26¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¾e)	309	29	26¾	28⅞	+1
50	20	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	—2½
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	Apr11
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr11
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Apr13
6⅜	3⅞	Arm Ill	29	5	4⅞	5	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	Apr13
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¾e)	11	30¼	28⅝	30¼	+1⅝
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr13
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	53	53	53	—16
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	59	25⅞	24	25	— ⅛
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	6	42½	41½	42½	
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	6	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Apr11
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr13
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	39	39	39	Apr13
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	Apr 9
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5¼	5½	Apr13
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr11
4⅞	2½	Aviation Corp	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
B							
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	25	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Apr11
19	12½	Barber Co	24	16⅛	15	16½	+ ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	13½	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	11	11	11	Apr13
17¾	11¾	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
96¼	92	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr11
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	97	97	97	Apr11
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr13
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8¾	Bendix Aviat	13	11⅜	11	11½	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	33	32½	33	+1
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	168	49¾	47¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr13
98⅛	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	88¼	87	88¼	Apr13
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20	20	20	+ ½
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	13½	12⅝	13½	Apr13
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	15	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	117	27¼	25¾	27⅛	+1⅝
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	6	20½	20	20½	
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	11	11	11	Apr12
19⅜	15⅝	Bordan Co (1.60)	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	15	23	21½	23	+1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	Apr12
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(1½e)	2	16½	16	16½	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	32	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	31	19¼	17⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Apr12
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr13
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr13
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr11
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	¾	⅝	¾	Apr13
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	17	10	9½	10	+ ½
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr12
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	14	14	14	+1½
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
63¼	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	245	46⅝	43½	45½	+ ⅞
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	2	11⅜	11½	11½	— ½
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr13
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	2	18	18	18	—2
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	18	39⅜	37½	39⅜	+2⅜
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	1	120	120	120	+ ½
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	5	20¾	20	20¾	+1¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	1	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr11
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E	32	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
79	62	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	62	61½	61½	— ½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¾
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	4	65	63¼	65	+1⅜
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	31	30⅜	31	+1
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	36	35⅛	36	+ ¾
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5½	Coml Solvents (.60)	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Comwith & South	29	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	1	31	31	31	— ½
27¾	22½	Comwith Edis (1¼)	3	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅝
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	87	16¾	15½	16¾	+1¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	29	20	19½	20	+ ¼
96½	89½	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	89¾	89¼	89½	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	6	6	6	Apr12
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	Apr12
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅜
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¼	98¾	Mar30
16¾	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	15	12⅜	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Cont Bak A	12	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	Apr12
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	7	40	39½	40	+1
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Apr 9
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	6	7½	7	7	Apr11
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	26	25½	26	
1¾	1	Cont Motors	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅜	31¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	19	28	26¾	28	+ ⅝
18½	10	Cont Steel	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	5	61	59½	61	+1½
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	1	163	163	163	Apr13
23	13	Coty Inc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29¼	19	Crane Co	34	27⅛	26½	27⅛	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	93½	93	93½	+2½
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
39⅝	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	28	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Apr13
12¼	7½	Cro Zellerbach (½e)	8	9¾	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	64	64	64	Apr11
44⅞	19¼	Crucible Steel	18	27¼	25¼	27⅝	+ ¾
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	1	80	80	80	Apr12
1¼	½	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Cudahy Pack	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr13
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
50¼	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	7	41	41	41	Apr13
5¾	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	160	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	Curtiss-Wr A	85	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ⅞
24¼	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	3	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
D							
7	4½	Davega Stores (¾)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15½	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr 8
9½	6½	Davison Chem	1	7	7	7	Apr13
25¼	17⅜	Deere & Co	71	21½	20¼	21¾	+ ⅝
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
15½	9	D'sel-Wem-Gil(.20e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Del & Hudson	6	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4	Del Lack & West		5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Apr 9
108	76	Detroit Edison (3e)	2	90	85	90	+6
26⅝	20¾	DiamondMatch (¾e)	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
36½	31½	Dia Match pf (1½)	2	35½	35	35	— ½
9¼	5	Diam T Motor (1)	1	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
16	11	Distil Corp-Sea(½e)	5	13¾	13¼	13¾	
75	66	DistCorp-S pf ww(5)	1	70	70	70	Apr 8
17	14	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr13
22½	12	Doehl Dis Cas(.30e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1
60⅜	46¾	Dome Mines (2e)	33	52¾	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
8¼	4⅞	Dominion Stores	1	6	6	6	Apr 5
46¼	31	Douglas Aircraft	132	41¾	39	41¼	+2
113	97⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	2	96½	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
22	15	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	17	17	17	Apr12
12⅜	5½	Dresser Mfg B	2	9	9	9	Apr 9
⅜	¼	Duluth So Sh & Atl	2	½	½	½	Mar21
⅝	¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Mar23
3½	2	Dunhill Int	1	3	2	2	Apr13
10	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr 5
123⅜	90½	du Pont de N (½e)	58	105½	102	105	+2½
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	132	132	132	Apr12
115¼	100½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	112⅛	112	112⅛	+3¾
E							
7½	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
167	121½	Eastm Kodak(3½e)	5	148	144½	147	+2⅞
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
4¾	2	Eitingon Schild	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
4	2½	El & Mus Ind(.19g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¾e)	10	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	21	8½	7½	8¼	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅛	El Power & Lt	36	8½	7¾	8	
40	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	24	24	24	
43	23½	El Pow & Lt pf	2	28	27⅞	28	— ⅜
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	2	28	28	28	— ¾
1¼	½	Elk Horn Coal	7	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

AAA Announces Allotments Of Wheat Acreage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced State wheat acreage allotments under the 1938 farm program.

The allotments will serve as the basis for payments to wheat growers from the $500,000,000 soil conservation fund Congress is authorized to appropriate.

The national allotment, established in the new Farm Act, is 62,500,000 acres. It compares with an average of 70,868,920 acres seeded to wheat and diverted from the grain in the 1928-37 period.

Kansas Is Highest

The largest State allotment, 12,519,879 acres, went to Kansas, the Nation's top-ranking wheat State.

The State allotments will be broken down among counties and individual farmers under a formula set up in the Farm Act. Growers who planted within their allotments will be eligible for benefit payments at the rate of 12 cents a bushel on the normal production of the allotment.

If growers overplant, they will be subject to deductions from such payments at the rate of 96 cents a bushel on the normal production of the excess acreage, unless they make a corresponding reduction in acreages of other soil-depleting crops.

The acreage allotments will have no connection with marketing quotas this year, as the bread grain is exempted from the control phase of the new Farm Act under the 1938 program as now outlined. Quotas could be proposed this year only in the event Congress appropriates subsidy payments in addition to those for soil conservation.

AAA officials said that in areas where there is no surplus of food and feed grain, wheat acreage allotments will be assigned only to farms which usually raise more than 100 bushels for sale.

State Allotments

State allotments announced by the department:

Alabama, 5,710 acres; Arizona, 35,375; Arkansas, 77,060; California, 708,656; Colorado, 1,504,623; Delaware, 77,489; Georgia, 139,664; Idaho, 1,011,604; Illinois, 2,039,411; Indiana, 1,689,970; Iowa, 456,034.

Kansas, 12,519,879; Kentucky, 382,542; Maine, 6,047; Maryland, 395,014; Michigan, 765,831; Minnesota, 1,609,218; Missouri, 1,938,358; Montana, 3,973,939; Mississippi, 84 (CQ); Nevada, 13,147; New Jersey, 52,990.

New Mexico, 356,665; New York, 246,779; North Carolina, 413,024; North Dakota, 9,431,355; Ohio, 1,870,407; Oklahoma, 4,291,784; Oregon, 867,859; Pennsylvania, 873,098; South Carolina, 125,611; South Dakota, 3,345,403; Tennessee, 381,981; Texas, 4,146,240; Utah, 239,656; Vermont, 118 (CQ); Virginia, 546,728; Washington, 1,912,506; West Virginia, 130,091; Wisconsin, 108,001, and Wyoming, 343,971.

Sales Off Sharply For Westinghouse

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company bookings in the first quarter were $37,998,569, compared with $74,242,584 in the comparable period last year, A. W. Robertson, chairman, said at the annual meeting.

March business aggregated $15,126,588 against $11,439,127 in February.

Unfilled orders as of March 31 were stated to be $53,651,814, compared with $60,298,087 on Jan. 1.

Mr. Robertson said the company is "making profits" in spite of general adverse business conditions.

"There are substantial orders on the books," he said.

"This month we will pay back $5,000,000 of the money we borrowed last year to help us meet the enormous rush of business and before long we expect to pay off the balance, which will leave the company out of debt."

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, April 14)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98½	.04.97¾		08.2397
Cables	4.98 3/8	4.9718		8.2397
France—franc	.0315¾	.0315¼		$
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2302	.2300		$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4033		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5558	.5555		$
Sweden—krona	.2568	.2566		.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2502		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2225	.2223		.4537
Spain—peseta	†			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½		.0220
Australia—schill'g				.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0348½		$
Finland—finm'k	.0220½	.0220½		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451¼	.0451¼		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235		.0298
South America				
Argentine—peso¶	.2535	.2550		.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0325		.2080
Peru—sol	.2400	.2350		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4300‡	.4300‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2908	.2903		.8440
India—rupee	.3764	.3752		.6180
Java—florin	.5575	.5571		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3081	.3090		*
Shanghai—dol	.2725	.2725		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5810	.5805		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.9475		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9944		1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ◊Paper rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.82⅞	.84⅛	.82⅛	.84¾	+.02
July	.80	.82⅜	.80	.82¼	+.02⅜
Sept.	.80⅞	.83	.82⅝	.82⅞	+.02⅝
Corn					
May	.60½	.60⅝	.60½	.60⅝	+.00¼
July	.61½	.62¼	.61½	.62⅛	+.00½
Sept.	.62⅜	.63	.62⅜	.62⅞	+.00½
Oats					
May	.28¾	.29	.28¼	.29	+.00¾
July	.26⅝	.27⅜	.26⅝	.27⅜	+.00⅝
Rye					
May	.59¾	.60½	.59¼	.60½	+.00¾
July	.58⅝	.59½	.58	.59⅜	+.01

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	8.44	9.00	8.40	8.95	+.45
Sept.	8.65	9.30	8.65	9.28	+.44

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.24	105.24	105.24
4	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.2	107.1	107.2
5	3¼s '41	107.13	107.13	107.13
26	3⅜s '47-43	108.8	108.6	108.8
9	3¼s '45-43	107.26	107.23	107.26
19	3¼s '46-44	107.19	107.15	107.19
15	2¾s '47-45	104.10	104.4	104.10
110	2½s '45	103.24	103.13	103.24
5	3s '48-46	105.14	105.14	105.14
51	3¼s '49-46	106.6	106.3	106.6
7	4¼s '52-47	116.17	116.17	116.17
2	2¾s '51-48	102.2	102.2	102.2
25	2½s '48	101.16	101.16	101.16
29	3½s '52-49	106	105.28	106
22	2½s '53-49	100.4	99.27	100.4
2	2½s '53-49 reg	99.25	99.25	99.25
43	2¾s '54-51	101.10	101.5	101.10
42	3s '55-51	104.9	104.2	104.9
67	2½s '60-55	102.11	102.2	102.11
10	2¾s '59-56	101.7	100.27	101.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '64-44	104.4	104.4	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

3	2¾s '49-39	101.15	101.11	101.15
7	3s '52-44	103.18	103.13	103.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '49	52¼	52¼	52¼
7	Alleghany 5s '50 st	22½	21½	21½
23	Allis Chalm 4s '52	102	101½	102
5	Am & For P5s 2030	45	44⅞	45
10	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
21	Am T&T 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100¼
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100¼	100¼
1	Am T Fdr cv	99	99	99
3	AnacondaCop4½s'50	103½	103¼	103⅜
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Ann Arbor 4s '95	25	24¾	25
1	Arm Del 4s '57	91½	91½	91½
4	Arm Del 4s '55	91⅝	91½	91½
80	AT&SF 4s '95	99½	98¾	99¼
2	AT&SF aj 5s '95	75½	75½	75½
36	AT&SF 4s '95 st	79	75⅛	74¼
7	AT&SF 4s '60	90	89	89
39	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	90⅜	87¼	87⅜
3	AT&SF TShL 4s '58	100½	100½	100½
8	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	100½	100⅛	100⅛
2	ACL cll 4s '52	56⅝	56	56
2	A C Line 4½s '64	56¾	56¾	56¾
12	B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	20	20
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	43	40⅜	40⅜
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅜	19	19⅜
2	B&O 5s '96 P	18¾	18¾	18¾
28	B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18½	18¾
68	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	15⅛	15⅜
2	B&O 4s '48	40½	40⅜	40⅜
3	B&O4sPLE&WV'41	38	37½	38
6	B&O 5s S W '50	29¾	29¾	29¾
80	Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	97¼	97	97
25	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Bang&Aroo 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
1	Bell TPa 5s '60C	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
8	Beth Stl4¼s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Beth Stl3¾s '66	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
10	Beth Stl 3½s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
3	Big Sandy 4s '44	105	105	105
9	Bost&Me 5s '67	31¼	31	31
18	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	30¼	30	30⅛
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	44¼	44¼	44¼
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	102	101¾	101¾
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	79¾	18½	79
8	Buf R&P 4½s '57	20	19¾	19¾
5	Bush Term 5s '55	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	79	79	79
7	Can Sou 5s'62	87	85	85
4	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¾	114¾	114¾
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113⅝	113½	113⅝
2	Can Nor 6½s'46	122⅜	121¾	122⅜
10	Can Pac 5s'44	112¼	111½	112¼
1	Can Pac 4½s'60	90½	90½	90½
11	Can Pac 4s perp	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
2	Caro C&O 6s'52	99	99	99
3	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	93	93	93
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Cen Pac 5s'60	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	70⅝	70	70
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87	25	25	25
6	C&O 4½s'92	111½	111¼	111¼
7	C & O 3½s'96 D	91½	91	91⅛
6	C&O rfh 3½s'96 E	91¼	90	91¼
1	C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Chi & Alton 3s'49	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	CB&Q 4½s'77	84	84	84
64	CB&Q gen 4s'58	95½	93¼	93¼
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100¼	100½
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
11	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	11	11	11
1	Chic Gt West 4s'59	17½	17	17
3	Chi I&L 6s'47	10	10	10
1	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	3¼	3	3⅛
28	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	20⅞	20¼	20¼
2	Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	9	9	9
5	Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	5	5	5⅛
1	Chi & N W 4s '87	15½	14¼	14¼
3	C R I & P 4s '88	16	15¾	15¾
1	Chi Un Sta 4s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	105	105	105
5	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	101	100¾	101
15	Chi W Ind 4s '52	79½	79½	79½
1	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	CCC & St L 4½s '77	49	49	49
1	CCC & St L Cairo 4s '39	97½	97½	97½
4	CCC & St L gen 4s '93	59¼	59¼	59¼
10	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105	105	105
1	Columbia G 5s '52 May	89	89	89
1	Columbia G 5s 1966	88½	88½	88½
5	Col Ry P & L 4s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
49	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	101	101¼
7	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	101	100¾	100¾
3	Con Edis 3½s 56	98¾	98½	98½
7	Con Gas N Y 4½s 51	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
7	Con Oil 3½s 51	96¼	95¾	96¼
6	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	42	42	42
6	Consum Pow 3½s 70	102	102	102
10	Consum Pow 3½s 65	104½	103½	104½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	100	100	100
5	Container Cor 6s 46	102	102	102
3	Container 5s 43	86	86	86
5	Crane Co 3½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	40	40	40
36	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	32½	31	31¼
4	D & RG West 5s 55	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	Det Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	108
1	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	15	15	15
24	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107¼	107½
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	98	98	98
5	Erie rfg 5s 67	11¾	11¾	11¾
43	Erie rfg 5s 75	11¾	11¼	11¼
1	Erie gen lien 4s 96	18	18	18
1	Erie cv 4s 53A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	98½	98½	98¼
20	Fla E Cst 5s 74	5½	5¼	5¼
1	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102	102	102
1	Gen Cable 5½ 47	90½	90½	90½
4	Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102½	102½	102½
10	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102	101¾	101¾
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	44	44
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	92	91¾	92
2	Goodrich 6s '45	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
12	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103⅞	103½	103½
15	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	85	85	85
10	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	70	69½	69½
15	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	97	97	97
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	80	79¾	80
21	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	75¼	74½	74½
3	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	GulfMob&N 5½s '50	60	60	60
10	Gulf St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
47	Hocky V 4½s '99	108	108	108
2	Housatonic 5s '37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	17	16⅝	17
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44¼	44¼
3	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
20	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30¼	29	29
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	37	37	37
7	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
10	Interb R Tr 7s '32	48½	48½	48½
10	Interb RT r rfg 5s'66	50½	50½	50½
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	48½	48½	48½
3	Interlake Iron 4s '47	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	59¾	58¾	59¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	43	43	43
1	Int Paper 5s '47	84	84	84
9	IT&T 5½ cv 4½s'39	81¼	80¼	80½
14	Int T&T 4½s '52	48¼	47¾	47¾
14	Jones&YaughSt4½s61	93	93	93
2	K C South 3s '50	63	62¾	62¾
18	K C Term 4s '60	104	103¾	103¾
1	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
2	Kings Co Elev 4s '9	74	74	74
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	100	100	100
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53½	53½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53½	53½	53½
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	88½	88½	88¼
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	53	53	53
6	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20½	19½	19½
13	Leh Val 4s 2003	17⅜	17	17
5	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	105	105
3	Loews 3¼s '46	96	96	96
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
5	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	88	87	87
25	Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100	100
5	Manhat Sug 4s '57	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90	20¾	20¼	20¾
9	Market St Ry 7s '40	95¼	94	95¼
10	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	96⅝	96½	96⅝
5	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Mich Cen 3½s '52	90	90	90
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	61¼	61¼	61¼
25	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	100	99¾	99⅞
4	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¾	99½	99¾
2	MilSharta&NW 4s '47	14	14	14
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
4	Mo-Ill 5s '59	25	25	25
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	52	52	52
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	30½	30½	30½
3	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	3¾	3¾
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17½	17½
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
27	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½
10	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	101	101	101
2	Mor&Essex3½s2000	56	56	56
1	Nassau El 4s '51	18¼	18¼	18¼
39	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	97½	97⅜	97⅜
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¾	103⅝	103¾
10	Natl Steel 4s '65	105	105	105
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	92	92	92
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	92	92	92
4	NYC rfg 5s 2013	49	48½	48½
10	NYC 4½s '2013 A	44¼	42½	42½
10	NYC cn 4s '98	57	57	57
12	NYC 3¾s '46	64½	63	63
27	NYC 3¼s '52	53	53	53
22	NYC&HR 4½s '2013	44¼	42	42½
17	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78½	77½	77¼
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	40¾	40⅝	40¾
8	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	35½	34	34
5	NY Conn 4½s '53	100½	100½	100½
19	NY Dock Co 5s '38	98½	98	98½
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	46	46	46
18	NY Edis 3¼s '65	102⅜	102	102⅝
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
12	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16	16	16
8	NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	16	16
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	13	13	13
1	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	13	13	13
1	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	13	13	13
3	NY Ry 6s '58 st	94½	94½	94½
2	NY&R Gas 6s '51 A	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	NY Steam 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	NY Steam 5s '56	103	103	103
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	105	104½	105
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	62	62	62
35	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	4½	4¼	4½
2	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	105	105	105
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10½	10½	10½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '59 C	97	97	97
12	Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60	61
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
267	Nor Pac 4s '97	77⅜	76	76
4	Ogden&I Cha 4s '48 st	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
10	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	96¾	96½	96½
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62	62½	62¼	62¼
6	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99½	99	99½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	103⅜	103¾	103¾
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	58½	58½	58½
7	Para Pict 3¼s '47	58½	58½	58½
16	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	96½	96¼	96⅜
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¾	101	101
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	91¾	91¼	91⅛
11	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	76	75	75½
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	76	75	75½
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	88	88	88
4	Pen RR 3¾s'70	83½	83½	83½
5	Pen RR 3½s'52	70	70	70
12	Phila Co G&C 5s'47	108½	108½	108½
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	102¼	101¾	102¼
1	Phila Co 5s'67	84	84	84
15	Phil Elec 3½s'67	106	105¾	105⅞
1	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	4	....	....
8	Pitts Ry Read C&I 5s'73	12	11¼	11¼
3	PCC & SL 5s'70 A	100	100	100
5	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	38	38	38
2	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	52	52	52½
30	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	12	11¾	12
1	Purity Bak 5s'48	83	83	83
1	Radio Keith 6s'41	55½	55½	55½
1	Readg 4½s'97 A	70	70	70
1	Readg 4½s'97 B	69¾	69¾	69¾
14	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	90½	90	90
7	Republic Stl 5½s'54	100½	100½	100½
1	Revere Copp&B 4½s'56	95½	95½	95½
10	Richfield Oil 4s'52	94	93½	93½
1	Safeway Strs 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	St L S F 5s 50 B	10½	10½	10½
2	StLSF½s78ctf st	7¾	7¾	7¾
27	St L S F 4s 50 A	11	11	11
3	St L S W 5s 52	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
7	St L SW rfg 5s 90	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	St L S W 1st 4s 89	51½	51½	51½
7	StPaul UnDep 5s 72	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	SA&A Pass 4s 43	52	52	50¼
1	SanAtnPubSvc 6s 52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8	Seab A I cn 6s 45	7	6¾	6¾
4	Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	3½	3½	3½
7	Shell Un 3½s 51	98¾	98⅝	98¾
5	Simons 4½s 65	84	83½	83½
2	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	106	105⅞	105⅞
6	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	103	103	103
10	Sou Pac 4½s 68	38	36¾	37
10	Sou Pac 4½s 81	36½	35½	36¼
1	So Pac 4½s 69	37½	36	36
4	So Pac rfg 4s 55	63¾	63¾	63¾
6	So Pac clt 4s 49	41	40	40
9	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¼	48¼	48¼
10	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83½	83½	83½
3	South Ry 6½s 56	38	37½	37½
20	South Ry gen 6s 56	35⅞	35	35⅞
14	South Ry gen 4s 56	32⅜	32	32
3	S W Gas & El 4s 60	101	101	101
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	57	57	57
5	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	85	85	85
1	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	72	72	72
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	73	73	73
4	Third Ave aj 5s '60	5	5	5
13	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100¼	100	100¼
4	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106½	105½	105½
10	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99	98⅝	99
3	Un Pac 3½s '70	86½	86½	86½
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	UnCig-WhStrs5s'52	75½	75	75
5	Unit Drug 5s'53	70½	69¾	70
14	USRu5s'47 104 27-32	105 27-32	105	27-32
3	Utah P & L 5s '44	81½	81⅜	81½
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	49	49	49
13	Util P&L 5s '59	49	49	49
21	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107¾	107¼	107¾
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
3	Walwrth 4s '55	60	60	60
3	Warner Bros 6s '39	68¾	68¾	68¾
10	Wash Wat P 5s '39	121¼	121¼	121¼
4	Westch Lt 3½s '67	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	West Md 4s '52	72	72	72
5	Western Un 5s '51	60¼	60	60¼
4	Western Un 5s '60	56⅞	56¾	56

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER, Auto Van & Warehouse Corp., Moving, Storage. Carpet cleaning, packing, shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. MEdallion 3-4400, 552 W. 42rd St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS Hosiery, lingerie, sheets, pillow cases, novelties; to friends co-workers: good profitable business; substantial profits; new special sampling offers. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 114 Penimore St., Flatbush and Bedford Aves., nr. Parkside—High-class; elevator; restricted; reasonable; 1½, 3, 3½, 4 rooms. Barclay 7-3585.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chevy Chase, 2 large rooms, first floor, enclosed porch, large remodeled kitchen, new bath. En. 1355.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Spacious 3½ rooms, luxurious furnishings, piano; overlooks Parkway river; quiet, exclusive; twin beds, cross ventilation; sublet to Oct. BURNS, 1440 Midland Ave.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Woman share spacious 3½ rooms with business woman to Oct.; cool, quiet, parkkway view. Beverly 9013-J.

N. Y. C., 124 West 55th St.—Share immediately with responsible business woman, charmingly furnished, four room, cross ventilated, quiet, elevator apartment, separate rooms, privacy (6-B).

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ENGLISH RILEY 6 Sedan; 14 horsepower; overhead valves; reasonable. Write for particulars, A. FRAZER, 21 Swaine St., West Orange, N. J.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

CONFECTIONERY

HESSE CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM 50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MARTHA FULTON CANDY STUDIO 251 Fulton Ave. (opp. Franklin Shops), Hempstead, N. Y. Luncheon, soda, home-made candy. Easter gifts.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt deliveries anywhere New York City. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218 St. Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square. Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

LADY summering near Plymouth, Mass., desires both cook and waitress-parlormaid or couple; preferably Christian Scientists; permanent position for country and city. Write BARTOL, 51 E. 62nd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. Christian Scientist, middle-aged man without family, experienced stenographer, for resident position. Write X-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL home estate in Greenwich, Conn., completely appointed and furnished; large drawing music room, dining and breakfast room, library, sun room, terrace; seven master bedrooms, five baths, three large sleeping porches, five servants' rooms, two baths; (help may be available).

Italian stucco house is surrounded by garden and large grounds, partially wooded; vegetable garden, tennis court, three-car garage with chauffeur quarters. (Gardener on place.)

Situated four miles from station with golf clubs and beach club nearby. Family going abroad. Rental terms seasonal, monthly, or yearly. For complete information write Harold E. Marietta, Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

Jeanne Simon
Hand made hats, $1.59 and up
2820 Broadway, Ent. 109 St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage; local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-8555.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 40th St., 202 West—Light, attractive offices and showrooms at reasonable rents; single office $25.00; larger units $42.50 up; courteous service; inq. agent on premises.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's light corner office, three full days a week. 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU. 2-5833 and NEvins 8-4993.

PAYING GUESTS

THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, near Penna's Grand Canyon (folders). BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. No. 8.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
91-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

MANAGEMENT—RENTING—EXCHANGING SELLING—MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
MAE FRANCES BOLLING
REALTOR
120 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone STerling 3-6566
Westchester County Office
Tighe Road, Lake Shenorock
Somers, New York

SCARSDALE—Owner-built; $18,000; near station; half acre; lovely planting; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; oil burner.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS for discriminating guests; quiet, restful home; $6.50 to $12. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (106th), N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Share delightful home; large sunny room; 2 adults. Call before 10 a. m. or evenings, NAvarre 8-9062.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 77 Eastern Parkway, Apt. 3B—Attractive combination living-bedroom, bath, single or double; reasonable; subways.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — Two furnished rooms adjoining bath; meals optional. 108 Petersville Rd. N. R. 6043-J.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave (Apt. 4-N)—Single, double; river view; private bath optional; kitchen privileges; newly decorated; moderate. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $6. EN. 3718.

N. Y. C., CLAREMONT AVE., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom, $5; close Riverside Drive; all transportation; evenings. MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., Broadway (86th St.)—Corner outside room, large, elegant, beautiful home atmosphere, $8. END. 2-4738.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 28, eight years business experience, seeks position with reputable firm. ROBERT LOTT, 124-06 Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, with child of three years; Swedish; experienced cook and waitress. Martha Bergstrom, c/o H. S. Harrison, Southport, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES

7 ROOMS, 5 bedrooms, 2 min. walk from bathing beach; $450 for long season. Address MRS. C. M. HARTT, Goose Rocks Beach, Maine.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sub-let, May until November, unfurnished, two rooms, kitchenette; Beacon St., near Arlington. Call Laf. 3983 before 10 a. m.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

SIDENBERG, Service plus Satisfaction Dresses and Millinery
36 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Daves & Hawley
Main at John Street

KIRK'S REPOUSSE
Sterling Silver
LETTER OPENER $1.25
NAPKIN CLIPS $1.50
BONBON SPOONS $1.75
JELLY SERVERS $2.50
GYPSY BRACELETS $1.25
Mail orders filled for Easter Gifts

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MEIGS
New Spring BLOUSES
$1.99 to $3.99
Sports Shop, Main Floor

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET
Enhance the appearance of your home for years to come!
Evergreens, 79c to $1.59
Freshly dug, healthy, luxuriant evergreens, all safely covered with lots of earth and wrapped in burlap. Buy now at SPECIAL savings.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone O. G. 7-0103-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MALLORY HATS
Nothing like a new Mallory to put spring in your step and smartness in your appearance, $5.00.
University Club, a hat companion to the Mallory, $3.00.

THE TOGGERY SHOP
261 GREENWICH AVENUE

Hall's
Homemade Chocolate Bunnies
Bon Bons and Chocolates
Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. 2606

LOMA
The Perfect Plant Food
for Everything Green That Grows
for lawns, flowers, shrubbery, trees, vegetables, potted plants, greenhouses
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 605

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

EASTER
Spring Suits and Coats
Suits $14.95 to $19.95
Reefer Coats $16.95 to $29.50
THE SHIRLEY SHOP
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 891

W. D. WEBB INC.
Patterns in Sterling Silver by America's Leading Silversmiths
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

A Good Place to Buy Your Easter Bunnies and Cards
THE QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 688

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

Silent Gas Refrigerators
THE GREENWICH GAS COMPANY
253 GREENWICH AVE.

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL / COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

GREENWICH (Continued)

the little flower shop

34 East Putnam Ave.
Phone 1214

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

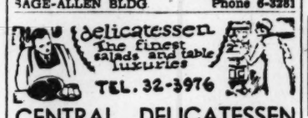
W. C. Mason Coal Co.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Oil Burners
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Still the season for
HOT CROSS BUNS
20c a Dozen
Currants, Orange Peel, Citron, Cherries
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum St.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

SQ. DEAL TAILOR
for Ladies
Quality Work
at Moderate Prices
Corner West Main and Hanover Sts.

Wieses Butter Store
Try our many good things of quality
W. MAIN STREET

Hats Made to Order
Distinctive Styles
MARY'S HAT SHOPPE
State Street Phone 1818

HOLT & STEVENS
Reliable
INSURANCE
18 Church St. Phone 555

COLDSPOT
Electric REFRIGERATOR
More Power—More Economy
More for Your Money
Sears Roebuck and Co.
For EASTER
Greenbacker's Greenhouses
will furnish your every need.
Old Colony Road Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

The New Stueck's
RESTAURANT
Delightfully Different
Washington Street—Just Off Main

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats and Groceries
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
We Deliver

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

More for Your Money
COLDSPOT
Refrigerators
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAIN STREET

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAJN

DRESS UP NOW FOR EASTER
SUITS TOPCOATS
SHIRTS
TIES HOSE
ADAM HATS
STYLE QUALITY
VALUE
WUCHERT & LAKE
151 MAIN STREET
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. New Britain Phone 1158 Conn.

D. MILLER CO.
Ruffled and Tailored Curtains: 98c, $1.49, $1.98
Net Curtains: $1.39, $1.98, $2.50
Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum
Venetian Blinds: $1.29, $1.49, $1.79
KENWOOD BLANKETS
61 ARCH TEL. 4651

NEW HAVEN

Howards CLEANERS.

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
you receive service from
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town and Country Hats
by
Hazel Spencer
at the
LILLIAN FOREPAUGH SHOP
169 POST ROAD, DARIEN
(Opposite Darien Theatre)

CANDY FOR EASTER
Whitman's and Schrafft's
Mead's Drug Store
Frost Bldg., West Ave., Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Ladies' Hand Bags
Books—Stationery
Easter Cards and Gifts
SEYMOUR SHOP
Elm Street, New Canaan

Enna Jetticks
Are Perfect Fashion Partners for Easter Costumes
at
ARNOLD'S
84 Wall Street, Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford Storage Co.
MOVING
Local and Long Distance
Furniture—Moving
Hauling Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every Load Insured, of Course
OFFICE TEL. 3-7565
Warehouse 4-3824 Luther St.

Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service
The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Pre-Easter Clearance of New Spring Dresses
$10.00
Silks and lightweight wools. Formerly priced up to $14.95
MANTELL & MARTIN

KANE'S Super Food Market
667 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN PLACE
Where thousands shop and save
Quality Foods, Moderate Prices
TELEPHONE 3-0978

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Specials
on
Broadloom Carpeting
Visit
Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
133 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
"Facing the Park on the Square"
for New Spring Merchandise
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Worsted-tex and Saxon Weave Suits and Knit-tex Coats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
STUART SHOE CO.
200 Atlantic Street Tel. 3-7361

ORIENTAL RUGS of MERIT IN STOCK
N. SARADJIAN
Cleaning and Repairing of Domestic and Oriental Rugs
STORAGE
Phone 4-6373 135 Main Street

Buy Your
Easter Flowers
at
Lathams Inc.
162 Bedford St. Tel. 4-2877

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
L. Spelke & Son, Stamford
I. Miller, New Haven
I. Miller, Hartford

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Miller & Peck Co.
Why not have one of the new built-in
Armstrong Permanent Linoleum Floors
Colorful—Long Lasting
Moderately Priced

Certified Fur Cold Storage
Protection and insurance against moths, fire, theft. Save room and worry in the home. Store Furs. Men's Suits, Overcoats, Etc. Rates Reasonable.
THE BLAKESLEE COMPANY
FUR DIVISION
Retail Store—99 North Main Street
Vaults—75 Field Street

Kayser Hosiery and Underwear, Treo Girdles and Barbizon Lingerie exclusively at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St., Waterbury

Distinctive Millinery
Creations for every Miss and Matron
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
GLOVES FOR EASTER
Flatter your hands with gloves from our carefully selected stock.
REAL IMPORTED KID GLOVES
By "Perrin" in the latest colors and styles. Prices $2.98 to $4.50 pair.
Imported Suede Gloves by "Perrin" at once dressy, yet practical for all occasions. Prices $2.98 to $4.50 pair.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ver 1245 517 N. Charles Street
Hair Styling and Permanents
All Branches of Hair Culture
Cosmetics
ELIZABETH COBB
MARGUERITE BRANNAN

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
Headquarters for Your Family's EASTER OUTFITS

WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR
A Fine Selection from which TO BUY YOUR
Suits, Topcoats, Hats, Gloves and Neckwear
Before Easter at
BOYCE & MILWAIN'S
66 AND 68 STATE STREET

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

The Allen Food Shop
is ready to serve you with a full line of delicious Birds Eye Frosted Food—Meats—Fish—Vegetables and Fruits.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
136 No. Allen St., cor. Washington Ave. Tel. 2-5931

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL STREET
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

ESTABLISHED 1898
Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
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Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-9456

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
116-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
ALSO 71-17 AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
Caterers
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-2530

GEORGE DOTTERWEICH
General Auto Repairing
Ignition and Brake Service
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding
AUTHORIZED PENNZOIL DEALER
Greasing and Spraying
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Clev. 3-4785 Night—Clev. 3-6034

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

SPRING MILLINERY
at
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

Bill's Meat Market
wishes you
A JOYOUS EASTER
For Prompt Delivery
Phone Vir. 7-6961, 116-09 Jamaica Ave.

EASTER
Bunnies and Novelties
10c—$5.00
Home Made Chocolates
JAHN'S
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

LIPSCHUTZ
Greeting Cards
Stationery — Toys
We sell "Chuckles"
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Your Old Corset, Any Make
REPAIRED AND LAUNDERED
$1.00
In rare cases rubber sections extra
FELLER'S CORSET SHOPPE
102-50 Jamaica Avenue

For Easter Corsages and Plants
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
Virginia 7-9497

Kayser Silk Hose 69c
Kayser Silk Gloves 50c, 69c, 89c
Kayser Voile Gowns ... 89c

WILLIAM FEINBERG
102-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-7345

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

New SPRING STYLES
now ready
Manhattan Shirts, McGregor Sportwear
Stetson Hats
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

RIDGEWOOD

OLGA'S
Exclusive Millinery Shop announces its
SEASON'S OPENING
Easter and Spring Bonnets at $1.49 and up
Near Seneca Avenue 87-12 Myrtle Avenue Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3877

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park
VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand Rockville Cen. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

Sorensen's Beauty Parlor
$5.00 PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
231-32 MERRICK ROAD
LAURELTON, L. I.
Laurelton 8-6541

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Poch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

Tek CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos
Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as $1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

"Certified" Cold Storage to Protect Your Furs
Expert Remodeling by
BEREY
Craftsman of Reliability in
Furs
OAkwood 2554 Prospect and Crary Avenues

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES — *All Styles* *All Sizes* **$6.50**

The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon — 18 Main St. Yonkers

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Good Paper and Paint Applied by Skilled Workmen Produce Perfect Results and Satisfied Customers
JOHN D. G. LE PAGE
150 Fourth Avenue Hillcrest 2727
Mount Vernon Oakwood 0486
(Estimates cheerfully given throughout Westchester County)

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Dependable
Men's Wear
at Moderate Cost
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 — 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LOG CABIN
ALTON L. MAPLE
"YOUR FLOWER SHOP"
N. R. 10471
North Avenue at Mayflower
IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!
For Better Printing Call N. R. 5111
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

In Our UPHOLSTERY *and* GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SHORT TIME ONLY!
A liberal allowance on your old watch. Trade it in for a new one of national reputation.
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 3692

LENOX CHINA *and* GORHAM SILVER *for your Easter Table*
LENOX
Simpson's Jewelry Store
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2379
Will replace any of your pattern in Lenox China and Gorham Silver

You Will Enjoy HATS by
Wolfe—Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

RICHARDSON'S
(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
UPHOLSTERERS and DECORATORS
Draperies and Slip Covers
FINE CABINET WORK
Antiques Restored
51 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3154

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Before you try on the Spring Clothes be fitted to a
NEW CORSET
Our fitters are graduate corsetieres.
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Kresge Bldg.)

KOVAC'S BEAUTY and BARBER SHOP
HAIR STYLING PERMANENT WAVING
Tel: N. R. 3311
(NEW ADDRESS)
230 NORTH AV., NEW ROCHELLE

- TYPEWRITERS
- ARTIST'S SUPPLIES
- PICTURE FRAMES

MELIOR
579 MAIN STREET
(opp. Proctor's)
Tel. N. R. 1350 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON 35-.65
DINNER 65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER ..... .85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

COLLOM SPORT SHOP
Judith Anderson
Clothes for Town and Country
10 Lockwood Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 5424

CALLING ALL MEN AND BOYS!
Spring Outfits at
BENJAMIN'S, INC.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Opposite)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Easter Greetings
to all our friends
MARTIN and OLGA JACOBSON
M. E. JACOBSON
Fine Delicatessen
3607 Riverdale Ave., N. Y. C.
Telephone—KIngsbridge 6-9885

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

The Grey Shop
Distinctive Easter Cards and Gifts
Dresses, Jewelry, Accessories
825 Flatbush Ave., nr. Caton Ave.

EASTER PLANTS and Cut Flowers
Rosedale Florist
521 Ocean Ave. BUckminster 2-7010

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Finest Selection of EASTER PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
CALLAS BROS.
615 NOSTRAND AVE., cor. BERGEN ST.
PResident 3-6644

Painter and Decorator
JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
5 East 31st Street BU. 7-1121

The Harper Method Shop
Mrs. Helga Nelsen
Shampooing
Children's Care
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Donay, Inc.
S. W. Cor. Broadway and 111th Street
Dresses, Coats, Gowns and Suits
10% reduction for Monitor Readers
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

QUALITY CWS SERVICE
FURNITURE
Carefully-repaired chairs caned, antiques restored; upholstered furniture cleaned or newly covered; slip covers, draperies made to order, latest fabrics.
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 W. 10th St. CH. 3-7458-7464
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
Serve meat more often as prices are lower
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

HARRY P. LANZ
INC.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
SUITE 501 15 MAIDEN LANE
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. SONDERLING, Prop.
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
Kute Kiddie Styles
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Suits, etc.
2 W. 125 St., Nr. 5th Ave. Ha 7-0625
Open evenings until 10

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
Between 144th and 145th Streets
Phone EDgecombe 4-8395

Devonshire Barber Shop and Beauty Salon
has opened at
2868 Broadway, bet. 111th and 112th St.
UNIVERSITY 4-7377
It's New "Three Beauty Items for a Dollar" Service
Private booths for Ladies — Expert operators Popular Prices

Staten Island

DONGAN HILLS

ANTHONY BISSO
42 Whitaker Place, Dongan Hills
HARDY PERENNIAL and ALPINE PLANTS
Tel. Dongan Hills 6-2636

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

FACE POWDER and COLORING BLENDED
Port Richmond Cut-Rate Cosmetic Shoppe
127 Richmond Ave., opp. Woolworth's
Free Consultation given by our Beautician

ST. GEORGE

Special Sunday Dinners Served
from 12 Noon Till 6 P. M.
Prices 75c and 90c
at the
Grey Court Tea Room
Sixty-Two Wall Street, St. George
Personal Attention Given to Parties
PHONE GIBRALTAR 7-1809
FERN E. WESTOVER

WEST BRIGHTON

Oakland Dress Shoppe
Smart Dresses
295 Oakland Ave. L. CARR
West Brighton, S. I. F. EISEN

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Flynn's Shoe Store
MAIN AT SOUTH
A Friendly Family Shoe Store, selling nationally known shoes for men, women, and children

Charbert's "Of Thee I Sing" and "Gardenia" in beautiful Easter Basket—$2.25
Searle's Drug Store
UNITED OFFICE BLDG.

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Have You Tried Our Vitamin D Milk?

Do You Know That You Can Buy the Following from Our Route Salesmen?
BUTTERMILK
BUTTER
EGGS
COTTAGE CHEESE
TOMATO JUICE
CHOCOLATE MILK
ORANGEADE

Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397
Tel. PELHAM 3638

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

Springtime is Boys' Suit Time
Boys' Two-Pant Suits
6.98—16.98
Smart spring models in plaids, novelty patterns and navy blues!
New pleated and tucked backs!
Can be had 1 knicker, 1 short, 2 knickers; 1 longie, 1 knickers; 2 longies. Sizes 6-18.
Kaplan's Department Store
36-40 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY
Untrimmed
EASTER COATS
$15
Values to $25
COLLEGEBRED SHOES
Your footprint in leather. Brings you marvelous foot comfort. Most Styles, $8.75

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

EASTER OUTFITS
$7.95
Women and Misses'
The Wallace Company
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
SERVICE QUALITY
Cakes for All Occasions
Try Our *Venetian Cream Pies*
Phone 814
542 Main Street

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

KARMELKORN
The Nation's Choice — Confection
The KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

B & M FOOD MARKET
Fancy Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Delicatessen
469 Main Street
Phone 6160
Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow We ask your patronage. MAIN 13

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East — Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones. Milk Shake or Soda.

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

My business is making your home a better place in which to live.
Painting Paperhanging and General Repairs
CARL F. PHILLIPS
537 Averill Ave. Monroe 2722

FRESH, WHOLESOME EASTER CANDIES EASTER NOVELTIES AND GIFTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST 3453

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

SMART-FORM
A Foundation Garment
GIRDLES—BRASSIERES
Mrs. Margaret Bouman
273 Alexander Street
Main 5491 or Monroe 122

R. C. HOWLAND
1087 Clinton Avenue South
MARKET and GROCERIES
Phones—Monroe 590-591-2301
Quality Service
Delivery and Credit
WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDERS

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
PHONE MONROE 8484
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

Telephone 1661, Scarsdale
JOHN HUTCHESON
FLORIST
Assortment of Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
45 Fenimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
CENTRAL AVENUE SCARSDALE 2096
Fresh Cut Flowers Flowering Plants

ALL HOME MADE
Chocolate Easter Eggs and Bunnies
A lot of other Easter Novelties
LINDEN'S
46 Garth Road and 8 Chase Road
Phone Scar. 3280 Phone Scar. 3146

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
Washing Machine
Sales and Service
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

ARTHUR B. FROST
Jeweler
Onondaga Hotel Building
356 South Warren St.
Use Our Divided Payment Plan

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE Plan.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
PHONE 2-6191

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Delivery Service
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST., Phone Ilion 884 — ILION, N.Y. Residence 844

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's—Women's
Where shoes are fitted—not merely sold
SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!
241 Genesee St. Utica 4-1842

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

REID-SHELDON & CO.
Handbags for Spring
241 GENESEE STREET
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Painting and Decorating
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
8 LONGVIEW AVE.
PHONE W. P. 6040

Spring and Easter Showing of New
Coats : Suits : Dresses
Knitted Sportswear : Blouses
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Thomas in Detroit News

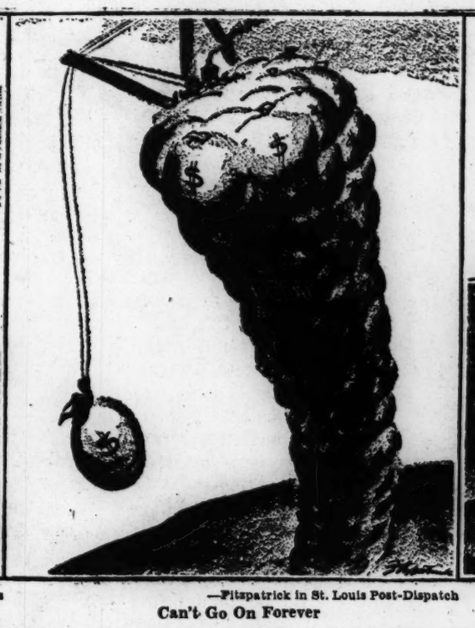
The Old-Fashioned Way to Reorganize the Government

—Ding in Des Moines Register

Coming Our Way

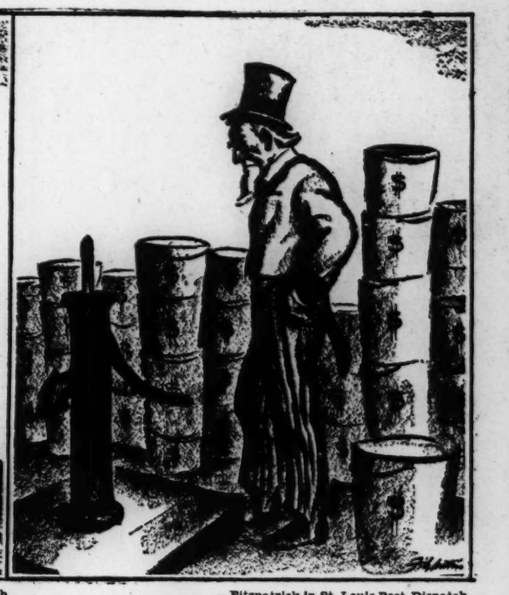
—Homan in Trenton Evening Times

Duds That Didn't Go Off!



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Can't Go On Forever



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

After All That Priming

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

No Negative Amendments

Question: A standing rule reads: "Before a main motion is put to vote any member may move an amendment. This, however, must not be a direct negative." Does this prohibit any of the following motions:

"That the question be postponed" (indefinitely).

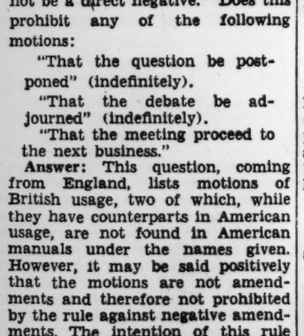
"That the debate be adjourned" (indefinitely).

"That the meeting proceed to the next business."

Answer: This question, coming from England, lists motions of British usage, two of which, while they have counterparts in American usage, are not found in American manuals under the names given. However, it may be said positively that the motions are not amendments and therefore not prohibited by the rule against negative amendments. The intention of this rule which is so common to all parliamentary manuals, including Robert's Rules of Order, is that an amendment is not permissible if the effect of an affirmative vote on it would be the same as a negative vote on the main motion. For example, if a motion is made "that we purchase a new boiler," it would not be in order to move to amend by inserting the words "do not" before "purchase."

It seems clear that the second and third motions listed would be in order after an amendment had been moved, since their effect is apparently comparable to the American motion to lay on the table, which is the highest ranking subsidiary motion. The motion to postpone indefinitely, in American usage, would not be in order after an amendment is made. The writer is unable to find this motion listed in any of the British works on parliamentary law, and is not therefore in position to rule whether it would be in order after an amendment is moved. In American usage it would not be applied to anything except a main motion without amendments.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Garden implement
3—Clamor
6—River in France
8—Musical note
10—Chanted
11—Possessive pronoun
13—Deity
14—Serpents
16—Musical note
17—Up to
19—Golf mound
20—A cereal grass

Down

1—Food-fish
2—Printer's measure
3—A color
4—Esoteric
5—Ignore
7—Like
9—Repent
12—Satisfy
15—Musical note
18—Behold!

Answers Appear Among the Advertisements

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Just a short cryptic verse —its very shortness making a bit more difficult.

XZQQVXX JK OJPV

JX STZUX BJCD VEXV.

FZC STZ GZXC OVEUK

CDV BES CT NOVEXV.

10-Letter Words

Try filling in the missing letters to complete these 10-letter "INA" words. Definitions are given below:

I N A * * * * * *
* I N A * * * * * *
* * I N A * * * * *
* * * I N A * * * *
* * * * I N A * * *
* * * * * I N A * *
* * * * * * I N A *
* * * * * * * I N A

1, sluggishness. 2, bankers. 3, districts occupied by Chinese. 4, arrangement. 5, inventor. 6, disordered. 7, primitive. 8, accordion-like instrument.

Letter Juggling

An Okmulgee, Okla., reader shares this one. Try forming 4 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. All 7 letters should be used in each word:

R E E E S V R

For English Readers

A man bought a secondhand car. He sold it later, and gained 5 per cent. If he had bought it for 5 per cent less, and sold it for one shilling less, he would have gained 10 per cent. How much did it cost him in the first place?

Fun With Antonyms

Here are 10 more words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	hollow	minority	
2	inconsistency	dislike	
3	activity	elevation	1
4	learning	aid	
5	hindrance	idleness	
6	falsity	agreement	
7	fondness	simplicity	
8	humility	truth	
9	majority	pride	
10	luxury	ignorance	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

A Siamese Half Dozen

Monitor Camera Club From Dora L. Kirwin, Manila

Vocations

Helping Build

A man without previous experience in the building trades has been earning steady wages by soliciting odd jobs from the builders of new homes.

At nominal cost he subscribes for a daily list of building permits issued, and then calls on the owners, offering his services as odd-job man.

In recent months his work has included piling lumber, dipping shingles, grading, pouring concrete, guarding materials at night, nailing subfloors, sanding, puttying, and many similar tasks. Some of his temporary employers have called him back several times, even after construction work was finished, to do other work on their properties.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Odds and Ends

Heavy Eaters

In the course of a day, the average adult consumes 35 pounds of air, 4 pounds of food, and 3 pounds of water.

Brainy Bird

In proportion to size, the hummingbird has a larger brain than man; the bird's constitutes 1-12 of its body, whereas man's is only 1-35.

Dense Java

Java, a tropical island with approximately the same area as Pennsylvania, has three times as many inhabitants.

Quotation for Today

THE law of nature is, Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power.—EMERSON.

Brevities

Punch ©: An animal trainer claims that he has taught a dog to read. And we've got spelling bees, too.

Galt Reporter: When a man argues with a woman it usually works out like this: He came. He saw. He concurred!

Des Moines Register: After the radio comic has entertained with the jokes of our childhood, the orchestra will oblige with "Thanks for the Memories."

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Prince Bernhard, consort of Crown Princess Juliana, called on Queen Elizabeth and told her all about the baby. Even Queens have to listen to such chatter.

Los Angeles Times: The man who has time to meddle in the affairs of other people has no prominent affairs of his own.

Whit's Wit: One advantage a bachelor has over a married man, he can put his socks on from either end.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: As well as we get the mayor of Los Angeles, reports have exaggerated things and the flood was merely colossal, after all.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Philadelphia archeologists have uncovered a game of chess in ruins 6,000 years old. Well, was the game finished, or is more time needed?

Daily Anecdote

Informal

While Queen Victoria brought to the throne a great natural dignity that well became the ruler of such a vast and powerful empire, she also imparted to the etiquette of the Court a humanizing influence in delightful contrast to the cold, austere manner of the Central European courts. Her daughter, Princess Victoria, after she became the Crown Princess of Germany, once displayed a heartening example of this influence.

One day the Princess caught up a chair and carried it across the room for the convenience of an elderly lady of the German Court; whereupon a very proper and courtly lady, the Countess Perponchez, was moved to utter a shocked remonstrance.

"It is beneath the dignity of a Prussian Princess to carry a chair!" she said.

"But let me inform you, my dear Countess," answered the Princess Royal, smiling, "that my mother being, as you know, Queen of England—"

"I am aware of that fact," answered the countess.

"Then allow me, my dear Countess, to make you aware of another fact. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, very often carried a chair. Indeed, incredible as the thing may seem, her Majesty the Queen sometimes carried not one, but two chairs. They were for the children; and I think that which never lowered my mother's queenly dignity cannot hurt that of her daughter."

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Cook: "Yes, ma'am, I'm leavin' in exactly three minutes."

Mistress: "Then please put the eggs on to boil—and we'll have them right for once."

Aha!

Farmer: "You must be brave to come down in a parachute in a 100-mile gale like this."

Stranger: "I didn't come down in a parachute. I went up with a tent."

College Note

"What shall we do with ourselves tonight?" asked one student of another.

The Other: "We'll toss for it. If it's heads, we'll go to the pictures, and if it's tails we'll call on the girls."

First Student: "It might stand on edge!"

The Other: "All right. If it does we'll study for the exams."—Kentucky Mercury.

"Easily Mended"

In the present diplomatic circles in Washington is a delightful woman whose English is still French. She was urging an officer of the Navy to attend the President's birthday ball, an invitation which he had already declined.

"I can't. I have burned my bridges behind me."

"Oh," she replied, "I will lend you a pair of Henri's."

Jest a Minute

"There—I guess I won't forget to water that tree!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Willing Worker

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia

One evening a farmer was leaving town in his truck for the 80-mile drive back to his farm.

Though it is not customary for the white men to show the African blacks any special consideration on the road, this farmer was in the habit of giving a lift to natives who were going his way. On this occasion he had not gone far from the town when he picked up a boy who was trudging along with all his worldly possessions bundled on his head. The boy was bound for a point beyond where the farmer was going—a three-day journey!

As night fell, a heavy storm broke, and the man in his warm, dry cab felt uneasy about the boy sitting out at the back in the rain; so he put the boy in front with him. The storm was still raging when the farm was reached, so the boy was given shelter for the night.

The next morning the farmer was astonished to find the boy waiting outside to be given work.

Labor was very scarce at that time, and the farmer was urgently needing help in his fields. The farmer knew the futility of trying to recruit labor on the road, and the thought of asking the boy to work had not even occurred to him.

The boy settled down and worked well for as long as he was needed.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

How Are You Weighing Facts?

Select 10 objects about the house, like door-stop, piano stool, and so forth. Get their weights; and at the party use these for competition under Class A. The winner is the one whose total of errors, in pounds, is the lowest.

Under Class B, use 10 objects that weigh between one-twentieth ounce (one pennyweight) and 16 ounces. The error total can be reckoned in pennyweights.

This will tell who has the best judgment in weighty matters and who in minor matters.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Blastus

We are informed in the twelfth chapter of the Book of Acts, that King Herod Agrippa I was "highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon"; but when they had "made Blastus the king's chamberlain their friend" (verse 20), Herod seems to have changed his attitude toward them, because we learn from the following verse that he condescended to address them in person. This was the occasion on which he all too readily accepted the extravagant and blasphemous plaudits of the Tyrian and Sidonian ambassadors, and "gave up the ghost" forthwith (Acts 12:23).

No further details are given to us with regard to Blastus the chamberlain, though the obvious implication is that his friendship was secured through bribery. Strangely enough, no mention of this incident is to be found in the pages of Josephus, the historian.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Success in life
Is yours with ease,
But you must learn
The way to please.

10-Letter Words: Inactivity, financiers, Chinatowns, ordination, originator, inordinate, aboriginal, concertina.

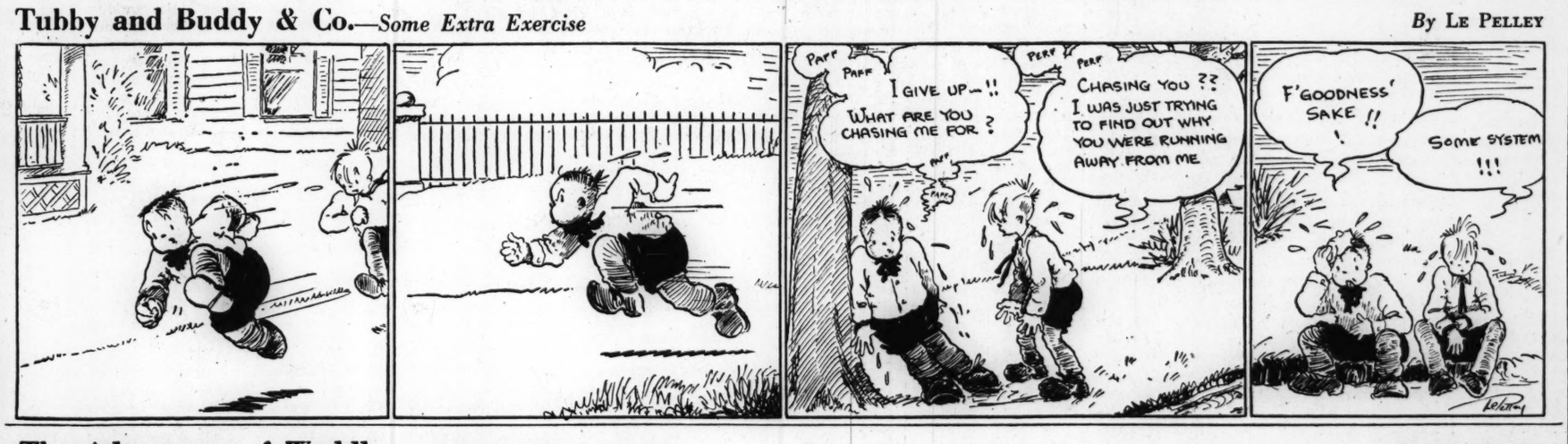
Letter Jugging: Severer, reverse, reserve, reveres.

For English Readers: 10 pounds.

Fun With Antonyms: Hollow—elevation; inconsistency—agreement; activity—idleness; learning—ignorance; hindrance—aid; falsity—truth; fondness—dislike; humility—pride; majority—minority; luxury—simplicity.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Extra Exercise*

By LE PELLEY


PAFF
I GIVE UP—!!
WHAT ARE YOU CHASING ME FOR ?
PERF
CHASING YOU ??
I WAS JUST TRYING TO FIND OUT WHY YOU WERE RUNNING AWAY FROM ME
F'GOODNESS' SAKE !!
SOME SYSTEM !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Leads the Parade*

By THE HAGERS

I MET THE DUCKLINGS ON MY WALK; THEY SEEMED QUITE FULL OF DUCKLING TALK.
THE THREE WERE JOINED BY A SUB-DEB, A FRIEND OF THEIRS, MISS BETSY WEBB.
TWO OTHER FRIENDS CAME TO THEIR AID. SOON I WAS LEADING A PARADE.
BAKERY
ICE CREAM CONES
FRESH DOUGHNUTS
I THINK THEY MUST HAVE KNOWN, WHAT'S MORE, THAT I WAS HEADED FOR THE STORE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Decree and Democracy in France

IT IS no new observation that almost all France's internal troubles, even the Revolution, have started in an empty treasury. Léon Blum's social reforms promised to add no gold to the vacuous vaults to which so many Frenchmen were looking for signs of substance behind their currency. It was not possible for M. Blum to save the franc except by winning the politico-financial support of people who were opposed to his labor legislation; it was not possible to win that support without losing the support of the workers.

Powers which the conservative French Senate would not intrust to M. Blum—nor, indeed, to Camille Chautemps—have been leased, as it were, to Premier Daladier until July 31. They are powers of decree. With them he can rule French finances with an iron hand. They are powers which might be dangerous to democracy in another country but need not be dangerous to democracy in France. France is no stranger to rule by decree in its economic life. A few other Premiers have worked with decree powers. Pierre Laval enjoyed sufficient confidence in the French Parliament to obtain quasi-dictatorial control over governmental finances.

But the French have a way of keeping a democratic check-rein on these momentary "dictatorships." Premier Daladier's powers are subject to restrictions similar to those placed on M. Laval's. The Daladier decrees must be submitted to Parliament, and there are other checks on them, represented in M. Daladier's undertaking not to embark on exchange control or capital levies.

Moreover, the Daladier Government faces in the new wave of strikes a situation which proved difficult even for Léon Blum, who commanded more confidence among the workers. Future programs will have to be worked out with consideration for all these factors, and in that spirit of compromise which is a basic ingredient of democracy.

Rumors

"THERE are rumors that Japan has under construction at least two battleships of 46,000 tons, mounting 18-inch guns." *(From an American newspaper, January 21.)* "United States Navy plans call for having seven new battleships under construction by the end of this year. Of these, three will be of the super-battleship type somewhere between 43,000 and 45,000 tons." *(From an American newspaper, April 5.)* "U. S. Hears Japan Builds 40-Knot Heavy Cruisers. The Navy Department has been informed that Japan is constructing a powerful 'hit-and-run' fleet that may revolutionize naval tactics." *(From an American newspaper, April 13.)* The United States will build 40-knot cruisers to counteract the type it hears Japan is building. *(From an American newspaper ——?)*

Postmasters by Merit

GOVERNOR LANDON began it all when he found the Republican civil service plank too weak and telegraphed the convention declaring that if elected he would extend civil service to every post short of policy-making positions.

Governor Landon was not elected, but his challenge brought a more fervent civil service indorsement from the Democrats in their own National Convention at that time. And this week it had an effect, and was quoted, in the Senate debate on the Ramspeck bill, which would put into permanent statutory form some of the provisions of Mr. Roosevelt's executive order of July, 1936, dealing with 14,000 postmasters.

Unfortunately, however, the Senate version of this bill is very much weaker than that which the House passed. There are three principal elements needed in any reform dealing with these jobs, which for a century have lain on the political pie-counter: There should be competitive examination with the top man getting the job: and there should not be political confirmation by the Senate. The Ramspeck bill, as it passed the House, would give permanency of tenure, but the Senate version provides only an eight-year term; the House does away with senatorial confirmation while the Senate reaffirms it and neither the House nor the Senate bill, unfortunately, gives the job to the top man in a competitive examination. They perpetuate the bad system of permitting political selection from among the three highest.

There is no great victory, then, for reform, and especially if the watered-down Senate version of the Ramspeck bill prevails. It is greatly to be hoped that the House leaders will insist upon their original bill in conference. And in this connection the challenge raised by Mr. Landon still has influence. In the Senate debate Monday it was referred to, among others, by the progressive independent, George Norris, friend and supporter of Mr. Roosevelt. He voted against Mr. Landon, he said, despite the civil service pledge. But now he solemnly warned Democrats that unless they carried out their own civil service pledges they faced retribution at the polls. Such a warning may have a salutary effect on the Senate-House conferees as they consider the final terms of the bill.

Making Division "Permanent"

LEADERS of the Committee for Industrial Organization have voted to hold a constitutional convention in September at which it is intended the C. I. O. shall be turned into a permanent organization with a new name and a settled policy of aggressive rivalry toward the American Federation of Labor.

To those who have hoped against odds for some healing of the breach in organized labor in the United States this development is disappointing but not unexpected. For some months the C. I. O. already has been, to all intents and purposes, an established and going federation of unions on more than a temporary basis. It has become clearer, too, that union officials in both factions—that is, not merely John L. Lewis and William Green, but also the heads of constituent unions within their groups—have held or were building up vested interests in their positions which would not be relinquished without a long, hard struggle.

So the situation settles down to a battle of the giants in which the real interests of labor as a whole in the United States take second place. For it is perfectly evident that the real interests of workers lie in unified representation, just as there is every indication that a majority of members in the two movements wish their leaders would bury the hatchet and pull together. All the familiar arguments against dual unionism and all the old adages like "divide and conquer" or "united we stand, divided we fall," are as valid as ever they were. The voice of labor will be properly understood and respected only when it is one voice instead of two.

Already the nation has felt the confusion of trying to tell what labor wants under divided leadership, and has seen the effects of schism and backbiting in the defeat of labor ambitions. The Wagner Act assuring labor of the long-sought rights of collective bargaining has been made vastly more difficult of administration because the National Labor Relations Board had to judge not merely between union and employer, but also between bitterly antagonistic unions. The labor standards bill for regulation of wages and hours is stymied in the House of Representatives Committee on Labor not because of any successful opposition by sweatshop operators as such, but because the two wings of organized labor would not agree on what to recommend. Mr. Lewis is quoted as saying he expects the C. I. O. to become a powerful political as well as economic factor. This hope can hardly be realized so long as it represents merely a fraction of the labor movement.

The two federations might exist indefinitely side by side if there were any clear line of division of their fields. But there is not. The A. F. of L. includes several industrial or vertical-type unions as well as the horizontal, crafts organizations. The C. I. O. finds some absurd combinations in its attempts to classify industries, not to mention the tendency toward stratification in industrial ranks. Starting from a temporary neglect of important fields of organization by the old leadership, the differences have become largely personal. These must yield in the long run to the necessity of a unified front. The question is not whether the two organizations will reunite, but rather how long it will be before they must either do this or one of them sink out of sight.

Honored Artist of the World

"HONORED Artist of the People," Fedor Chaliapin was designated shortly after the Communist Revolution. A little later, the Soviet Government canceled the title; it learned that he had been assisting children of White refugees in Paris.

The Soviet ideology was too doctrinaire to hold the singer. He sprang from the poorest of the peasantry, and rose to be called the world's greatest singing-actor. He kept in his prosperity the common touch. But he was no politician. He quarreled with Gorky, his boyhood friend, over the Communist state. Gorky became a Party member. Chaliapin said that "happiness must not be imposed by force." He became instead Honored Artist of the World.

As an artist Chaliapin was a "natural." He was a great singer who was capable of disregarding all the rules of singing. He was a great actor who could bring all the aid of music to his interpretations. Even in the concert hall he was an actor. He had only to step upon the platform to win his audience over.

Purists would carp at his unconventionality in musical manners and in concert-hall behavior. That did not disturb him or his audiences. His huge stature, his geniality, his expansiveness, his warm humanity were what his audiences loved about him. Cynics might complain that he was too good a showman. The great public did not bother to listen to them. They believed that Chaliapin was a great artist. They knew that he was a man like themselves.

A $175,000 "MOVING SIDEWALK" is proposed in Washington to carry representatives from their offices to the Capitol. Probably the opposition back home can think up cheaper ways to put the skids under Congress.

Houses Fit for Men

Book News of the Day

"LET us build houses fit for heroes to live in," said Lloyd George as he mobilized British post-war sentiment behind a rehousing program.

Within the more sober hinterlands of relative peace, nations are content if they can build houses fit for men to live in.

Useful in this still heroic undertaking will be Mabel L. Walker's URBAN BLIGHT AND SLUMS (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $4). The longest of all the books in Harvard City Planning Studies, this publication integrates the many factors involved in the rehabilitation of blighted areas. Methods for the detection of blight, from the appearance of the first social rust to the squalor of the confirmed slum, are set forth.

* * *

Causes of initial blight and subsequent deterioration are enumerated, but the author believes land prices in excess of profitable land uses constitute the chief factor. She makes poverty and substandard incomes a secondary cause of blight. One might suggest that the exploitive policy expressed in unreasonably sustained prices is a major cause of poverty, which, in the final analysis, keeps the slum dweller on the Bowery from following the higher income groups uptown.

Dr. Walker rejects nationalized housing, although she supports government subsidies and demonstration projects to stimulate private housing. On the premise that millions of families are to remain in the low income group for many years, she believes the housing problem can be solved for some 40,000,000 persons only by a large-scale home building industry capable of supplying dwellings at $3,000 or $4,000.

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The book contains invaluable data on city planning, zoning, effective control of subdivisions, land taxes, home-financing, and land condemnation. As the United States is poised on the fringe of a housing program, the geography of housing conditions, assembled from studies in New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, St. Louis, Birmingham, and other cities, is of special interest.

This study was initiated at the Harvard School of City Planning by Prof. Henry V. Hubbard. Dr. Walker was chosen for the task and Harold S. Buttenheim and Lawson Purdy acted as its sponsors. Experts in their own fields collaborated with Dr. Walker to write eight chapters in the book.

Let it be said that the goal of low-priced houses for the masses is admirable; let it be hoped, however, that as much attention will be addressed to augmenting incomes, until all those housed in $3,000 homes are able to move into $8,000 homes.

R. M. B.

Why Not?

Pages From an Album

V—Ferdinand Foch

OF ALL the soldiers I have met, Ferdinand Foch easily takes first place as a vivid personality. Yet his type is fairly common in the army. He was the short, stocky, military man, with the slightest swagger in his gait, generally taciturn, but who may be expected to break forth fierily, in shattering language, beating a legginged calf with a crop by way of emphasis. He looked rather quizzically, not without good-humored disdain, at his interlocutor. Somehow one felt he was consciously supporting a rôle, though it was natural to him: that of the superior soldier.

He had not, indeed, a considerable fund of conversation. Once, after his visit to the United States, I sent an assistant to him for his "impressions." The Marshal raised his hands in the air, shook his head, and at last exclaimed: *"L'Amerique? c'est un pays immense*—immense—immense!" Which it veritably is, but it was difficult to make an article or an interview out of the single word "immense."

On one occasion I was placed next to him at a stately academic dinner party, and engaged him in talk on a variety of subjects. But although he smiled, a trifle sleepily, he was not to be drawn into loquacity. Until I began to speak of the future of Franco-German relations. Then he suddenly became animated. He did not disguise his view that a unique opportunity of imposing permanent peace on Europe had been lost by the pusillanimity of the politicians.

Although I was a foreigner, he was, when warmed up, not reticent in expressing what to him were commonplaces. Later, he was to engage, posthumously, in a painful debate with Clemenceau. The old "Tiger" was stung into writing the devastating book he had sworn never to pen. Nothing has struck me as more morally tragic than this quarrel of the two men who did so much to win the World War.

I remember that, when on social occasions, everybody else was dressed up in his most sumptuous uniform, or was gayly decorated with all his medals, in a brilliantly lighted salon, the Marshal stood apart, wearing a simple sky-blue tunic, without decorations. That rendered him, of course, all the more conspicuous. He had no need of trappings, of honors; he was the supreme Marshal of France. On his visiting card were the four letters of his name, with a bare indication of his rank.

His chance came comparatively late in the World War. If it had come earlier, I think it would have been bad for him, and bad for France! My own verdict is that Joffre, the imperturbable, was the providential man in the desperate days of retreat. Calmness was the quality then wanted. Foch was always inclined to attack, and in fact came under a cloud for the failures which were inevitable to a man of his temperament.

The classic story told of him is his message: "I am outnumbered on my right, my left is smashed, therefore I attack in the center."

Now it was precisely this quality, careless of consequences, that was needed in the latter stages of the war, when both sides were tired. To the armies Foch imparted that final confident energy which was decisive in the last quarter of an hour.

A man of great audacity, whose courage rose as circumstances grew more menacing, whose calculated optimism and reasoned impetuosity peculiarly fitted him for command, Foch possessed that invaluable thing, "character." Much as one deprecates the need for military commanders, one must admire the best military qualities. Foch was a stern disciplinarian, but he imposed on himself the most rigorous discipline.

He would not cherish baseless illusions. A German scholar, Dr. Herman Türck, in a remarkable book on "The Man of Genius" which appeared a generation ago but which I hope is not forgotten, defined genius as a capacity for seeing and thinking objectively.

On this definition Foch was a man of genius. For he perceived with unerring accuracy, he formulated his ideas with unfailing clarity, and he executed his decisions with the lucidity and swiftness of lightning.

That is why he will always remain a living figure in my portrait album: bowed legs squarely planted, shoulders set well back, strong nose, twisted mouth covered with a heavy moustache and eyes deliberately dimmed like automobile headlights, but ready to flash penetratingly.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

The Power to Tax

By Frank L. Perrin

IN A democracy, at least theoretically, all power exercised by the administrative and executive arms of government is delegated by the people. It is contrary to the accepted theory of democratic government to assume that there has been set up or that there exists a super authority endowed, except in time of war or emergency, with extraordinary or arbitrary authority to curtail lawful activities or to impose unusual penalties. Long ago, in America, the people rebelled against the assumed power to impose taxes without the consent of those against whom imposts and penalties were levied. If we of today have become lax, or indifferent, or careless in safeguarding this established right of freemen it is our own fault. Surely the time seems to have arrived when we should arouse ourselves to the necessity of reasserting and re-establishing that right.

During the last six years or more the persistent effort has been to convince the people of the United States that an emergency has existed which has placed upon Congress, upon legislatures, and upon national and state executives and administrators the responsibility of imposing, for various purposes, greatly increased tax burdens. Theoretically, at least, this power to tax has been delegated. But such an assumption may fail to stand an analytical test. The necessity, and the method of meeting a theoretical emergency, have both been ingeniously publicized, emphasized and exploited, it may be discovered, out of all proportion to the seriousness of actual conditions or needs.

* * *

Billions of dollars have been paid, and many more billions of dollars must yet be paid, to liquidate a theory. It cannot be insisted that those who are now bearing the burden of unusual taxation ever surrendered to the taxing authorities the power to impose these excessive burdens. Neither can it be insisted that the generations yet unborn, upon whom the burden must eventually fall, have been morally foreclosed of a right which they can never effectively assert.

No family, community, state or nation, it must be agreed, ever prospered or achieved contentment and happiness by spending beyond its power to pay. A pump in a dry well resists all efforts designed to make it yield water by pouring water into the pump. There is something fundamentally wrong with the theory that water can thus be made to flow abundantly. And yet millions of American men and women voters have stood by, some hopefully, some curiously, while the experiment has been tried, repeated, and is again proposed, apparently because it is suggested as a panacea whose failure is foreordained because it is unsound.

In the national arena there has come, happily, a promise of a tardy awakening to the futility of what many are convinced is only theoretical experimentation and political face-saving. Those threatened with the responsibility of assuming increased burdens of taxation and penalties upon industry have become assertive. Congress, with ear to the ground, listens apprehensively. There is no mistaking the import of the premonitory warnings. The people, to use a homely expression, refuse longer to stand hitched. Patience, in the face of threatened repudiation, inflation, or unendurable additional burdens, ceases to be a virtue.

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If by inference an open letter of authority has been given to destroy the credit and dissipate the resources of American farms, American industry and American banks and insurance companies, constructive notice will be given, it is hoped, that this implied grant has been withdrawn. The initial step in this undertaking must be taken, if it has not already been taken, by the Democratic leaders in the present Congress. The ideal bellwether, using the term respectfully, would seem to be the sturdy and courageous Vice-President, John N. Garner. It is he who stands in a strategic and powerful position. He has gained, as he deserves, the confidence of his party and that of the American people generally, whatever their political faith.

It is Mr. Garner who can convince his fellow Democrats in both House and Senate that their re-election cannot be assured by continued allegiance to what have come at last to be recognized, as they are openly declared to be, New Deal theories. The line of definite separation, because of factional interlockings, the promises of appropriations from funds actually nonexistent and of pledges carelessly made, is not easily found. But it must be found before it is too late. It is Mr. Garner's opportunity.

The Wide Horizon

Westward Passage

By Pearl Strachan

What makes the country of a man? The trees?
Oak, olive, thorn or elm that spread their shade
Across his door? Or does the mountain breeze
That cooled his childhood? Or the primrose glade?

Is that his country where the poets chose
To hallow every stream and every stone
Which his own preference recalls, where grows
Poetry itself? Is that sweet land his own?

Is it then this—that where his sires have spent
Their time and energy, have built their walls,
His being finds its rest, that he was meant
Here to build other cottages and halls?

Trees, poems, blood, a man gives up and leaves—
Though part of him remain—to go, alone,
Where he can cherish what he most believes.
That is the country he may call his own.

The Assault on Criticism

By John Ritchey

THE RECENT movement in totalitarian countries to suppress artistic criticism is, of course, part of the logical development of such states. In itself it is nothing very new. The suppression of all forms of criticism except that inspired by the state can be traced back to the Caesars. However, its modern aspect may well cause concern—even in countries where freedom of press and speech are generally considered beyond the control of the government.

In order to understand why dictatorships consider criticism dangerous it is necessary to understand the work of the critic. How does he function and what is his effect on art? The competent critic acts in the capacity of a judge. He appraises a work of art and pronounces judgment. He is likely to reach his conclusions by some such path of reasoning as the following. First, he may ask himself if the artist has made his thesis clear. Second, was it worth conveying? Third, is the work as a whole well organized? Fourth, has the artist chosen a suitable form, and last, has the work economy?

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It is at once apparent that the basic idea of value as understood by the critic rests on two standards: the moral and the artistic. The totalitarian government usually cares little or nothing about artistic value but it has very strong convictions concerning moral worth. The dictator is particularly interested in the kind of political morals he has established.

Critics are known to be not especially tractable; what they believe they have a disturbing habit of repeating until the trap is sprung, the current turned on or the trigger pulled. The only answer to this problem that the government can discover is to abolish public criticism and liquidate the critics. In place of this there may be "critical comment" in the controlled press. The rest is silence.

There is another reason for the dictator's desire to stifle the critic. The critic acts in the capacity of a goad to the artist. His pronouncements are an indication of the artist's success or failure and no one knows this more certainly than the artist himself. If he has sold his convictions for the sake of political expediency the critic publicly unmasks him.

Now the dictator, at least your modern streamlined one, is nothing if not acute, and he is perfectly aware of the value of conscripted art in inspiring enthusiasm of his own particular brand in his people. And when he has sponsored a play, a symphony or a novel and told the world that it is good he naturally resents the critic who alleges that it isn't the real McCoy, more especially if he knows the critic is right.

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Since in several countries today the stifling of criticism is an accomplished fact, what is the loss and where is the warning to others outside the border of coercion? The loss of criticism is the loss of a necessity. For the critic is a keeper of standards. And to lose such standards as support the best of criticism is to lose values fundamental and moral. The decline of criticism is always accompanied by the decline of artistic force, the ability to create. Any lowering of standards is bound to be reflected in personal integrity.

The warning lies in the belief that there is a spread of the desire to conscript both art and criticism throughout the world. The wise are those who are alert. The free man needs no defense but his freedom. In the fertile soil of democracy art and criticism may grow and serve their appointed ends of beauty and knowledge. Those who are free must see that this opportunity continues to exist.